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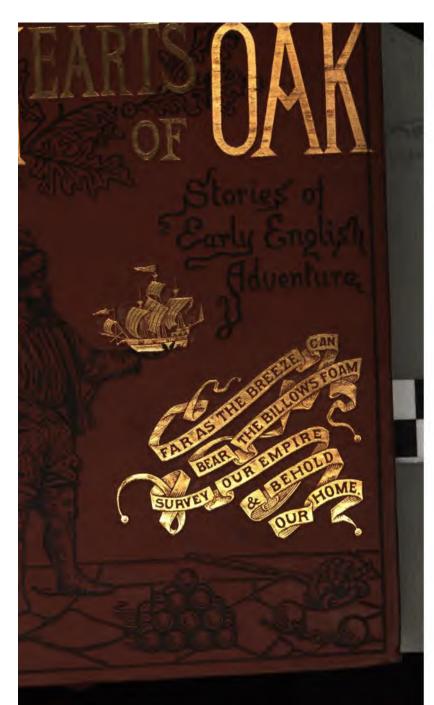
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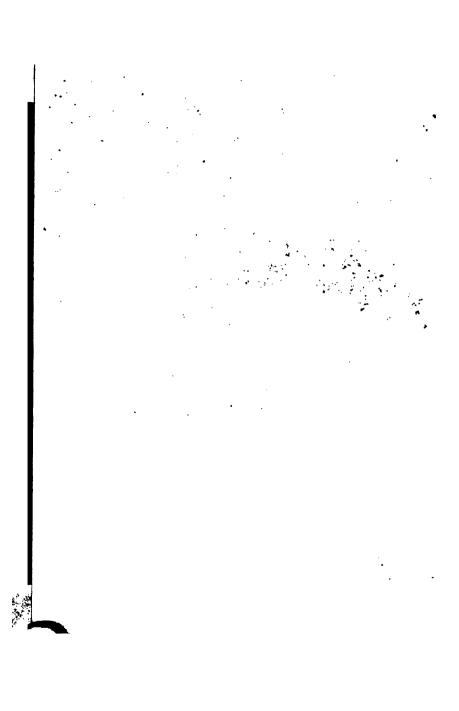
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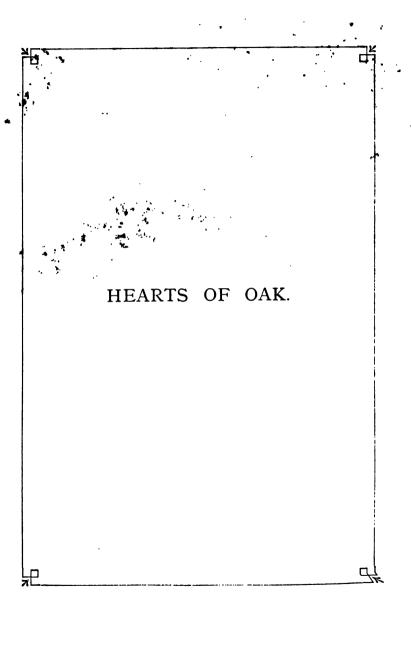


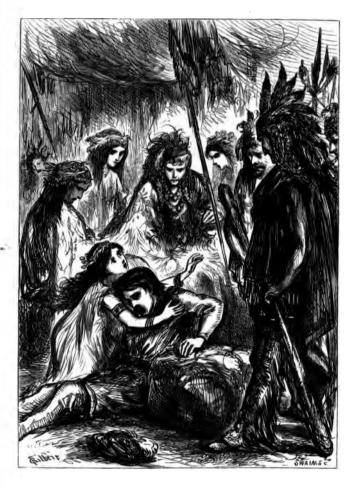












POCAHONTAS SAVES THE LIFE OF SMITH.

Page 60.

Stories of Early English Adbenture

RELATED BY

W. NOEL SAINSBURY,

EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS.

Hon. Member of the American Antiquarian Society, of the Historical Societies of Massachusetts,
New York, Maine Maryland, Pennsylvania South Carolina, &c., &c.



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It has been said that "England was born of adventure." Certain it is that Englishmen delight in the recital of noble deeds and daring achievements. We are proud of the pluck and hardihood of our "ancient mariners," and love to hear of the brilliant exploits of our countrymen.

The stories of those fine old chroniclers Hakluyt and Purchas are full of exactly this kind of interest. The "State Papers" give us accounts of many an act of prowess, sometimes written by the actors themselves, sometimes by eye-witnesses, always truth-

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fully and simply told. It does one's heart good to pore over their pages: they carry us back to the days of "Good Queen Bess," and we fancy ourselves in the company of Ralegh, Drake, and Frobisher; of Hawkins, Gylberte, and Lancaster; or of some others of the many distinguished navigators whose deeds are landmarks in our history. Whether young or old, we never tire of listening to their heroic adventures, and we revere their memory for the glorious lustre they have shed on the fame of England's greatness.

It was owing to this love of adventure, and to our national indomitable perseverance, that we first came to have colonies in America and possessions in India. And though many were the voyages, and great the hardships endured, before we obtained a permanent footing in those portions of the Globe, we may now

look back with pride and satisfaction to what was accomplished, and to the successes that rewarded the untiring energies of those whom we may truly call our "Hearts of Oak."

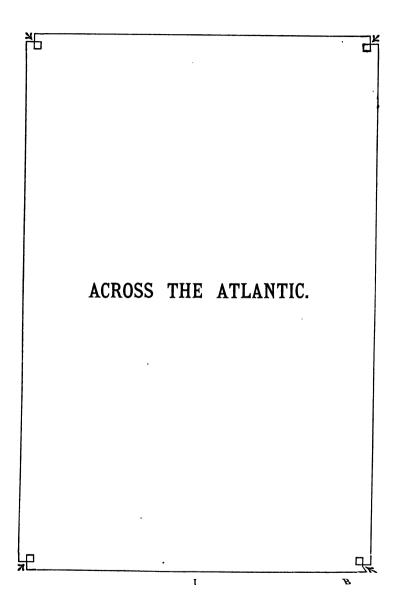
We have attempted, in a few "Stories," to relate, chiefly from our "State Papers," some of the deeds, in times long past, of these "Hearts of Oak," and to show how they helped to build up the wealth and power of England; and we shall be well repaid if these Stories are read by our young Friends—the growing people—with half the interest with which they have been listened to in our own Family Circle.

We take this opportunity of tendering our especial thanks to the Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls; for without the aid of the valuable series of "Calendars of State Papers," which are being pub-

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lished, with the sanction of the Government, but under his Lordship's immediate direction, we could scarcely have attempted our pleasant task. Their great service to Historical Literature is already widely known and appreciated.

W. NOEL SAINSBURY.



SIR WALTER RALEGH'S name will always be associated with the first attempts to colonize America: and by America we mean those colonies which have since combined into a mighty Republic, whose power and influence extend throughout the civilized world.

As early as 1579 Sir Humphrey Gylberte, with a company of volunteer adventurers, sailed with the purpose of settling a colony in America, but they met with a series of misfortunes, and were everywhere unsuccessful. Dissensions broke out among the adventurers, and Gylberte was left with only a few of his firm and faithful friends. With these he put to sea; but they had scarcely left the English coast, when one of his ships was lost in a violent storm, and very soon afterwards the rest were compelled to return.

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Sir Walter Ralegh urged his brother-in-law Gylberte to a further attempt,—an attempt which, proved even more disastrous than his previous one. Sir Humphrey set sail in 1583, encouraged by Queen Elizabeth, who, with her own hands, presented the ill-fated commander with "a golden anchor guided by a lady," in token of her regard. But the fleet had scarcely left Plymouth when one of the ships deserted ;-one that had been built, victualled, and manned by Ralegh himself. The reason was said to be a contagious sickness which infected the whole ship's company. The rest reached Newfoundland, which Gylberte immediately took possession of, with the harbour of St. John, and two hundred leagues every way round, for the crown of England. A pillar was afterwards erected in sight of his fleet, upon which were "infixed the arms of England," engraved on lead, and proclamation was made of the formal possession of the country. This ceremony is the foundation of our right and title to the territory of Newfoundland.

After this, Sir Humphrey directed his course southwards, intent on further discoveries, but had not

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proceeded very far when his largest vessel struck and became a complete wreck. Nearly a hundred poor fellows lost their lives, and Gylberte, crippled in men and material, was unwillingly compelled to hasten home. His fleet was reduced to two vessels, one a pinnace of ten tons only. In this pinnace the brave Admiral had "encountered so many perils," that in the "Squirrel" he resolved to return.

A frightful storm arose,—"the oldest mariner had never seen 'more outrageous seas,'"—it required all the nautical skill and courage of the scanty crew to save the frail bark from being wrecked. Sir Humphrey set a noble example to his company: "sitting abaft, with a book in his hand, he cried out to those in the 'Hind,' 'We are as near to Heaven by sea as by land.' That same night, on the 9th Sept., 1583, about twelve o'clock, the lights of the 'Squirrel' suddenly disappeared, and neither the vessel nor any of the crew was ever seen again. The 'Hind' reached Falmouth in safety."

But "the bold spirit of Ralegh was not disheartened by the sad fate of his step-brother." Sir

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Walter this time fitted out two vessels, and they set sail in the following April, under the command of Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe, to explore the coast which had been visited the year before, and was believed to lead to a luxuriant country, replete with everything necessary for an English settlement. They landed on the island of Wocoken, took possession of the country in the name of their sovereign, and were received by the natives with every appearance of friendship.

The first "savage" seen by the English captains "never made any show of fear or doubt." He went aboard the ships, was presented with "a shirt, a hat, and some other things," and tasted their wine and meat, "which he liked very well." Afterwards, "he fell to fishing, and, in less than half-an-hour, he had laden his boat as deep as it could swim." All the fish he caught he divided between the two English vessels; and "after he had—as much as he might—requited the former benefits received, departed out of their sight." After this, the King's brother visited them, accompanied by "forty or fifty men, very handsome and goodly people, and in their behaviour

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as mannerly and civil as any of Europe. His name was Grang-animeo, and the King was called Wingina, the country, Wingandacoa." The visit was made with great ceremony. "His servants spread a long mat upon the ground, on which he sat down, and at the other end of the mat four others of his company did the like; the rest of his men stood round about him, somewhat afar off," When the Englishmen "came to the shore to him with their weapons he never moved from his place, nor any of the other four, nor never mistrusted any harm to be offered from them; but, sitting still, he beckoned them to come and sit by him, which they performed. being sat down, he made all signs of joy and welcome, striking on his head and breast, and afterwards on theirs, to show they were all one, smiling, and making show the best he could of all love and familiarity. After he had made a long speech unto them, they presented him with divers things, which he received very joyfully and thankfully. None of the company durst speak one word all the time; only the four which were at the other end spake one in the others' ears very softly."

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The English traded with some of these Indians for chamois and deer-skins. But, of all things, "a bright tin dish most pleased the King, which he presently took up and clapped it before his breast, and after made a hole in the brim and hung it about his neck, making signs that it would defend him against his enemies' arrows: for those people maintained a deadly and terrible war with the people and king adjoining." This tin dish was exchanged for twenty skins, worth twenty crowns, and a copper kettle for fifty skins, worth fifty crowns. For their hatchets, axes, knives, and swords, the savages would have given anything; but the English would not part with any. The King's brother brought his wife with him to the ships, as well as his daughter and two or three children. "His wife was very well favoured, of mean stature, and very bashful. She had on her back a long cloak of leather, with the fur side next to her body, and before her a piece of the same; about her forehead she had a band of white coral, and so had her husband many times." In her ears she had bracelets of pearls, "of the bigness of good peas." hanging down to her waist. One of these bracelets



VISIT OF THE KING'S BROTHER.



was taken home to Ralegh. The other women had earrings of copper. The King's brother had a broad plate of gold or copper upon his head; for, being unpolished, it could not be told which it was; "neither would he by any means suffer them to take it off his head." The women wore their hair long on both sides, the men but on one. They were of a yellowish colour; their hair black for the most part, yet some of the children had very fine auburn and chesnut-coloured hair.

Great numbers from all parts afterwards visited the English, and brought with them leather, coral, and several kinds of dyes, for exchange. The King's brother's wife was always attended by forty or fifty women. Whenever her husband went to the ships, he had kindled as many fires on shore as he had boats with him. These were made either of pine or pitchtrees, "a wood not commonly known to our people, nor found growing in England." They made their boats by burning down some great tree, or taking such as were wind-fallen, putting gum and rosin upon one side, setting fire to it, and when burnt hollow, cutting out the coal with their shells. "Where

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they would burn deeper or wider, they lay on gums which burn away the timber. By these means they fashion very fine boats, and such as will transport twenty men. Their oars were like scoops, and many times they set with long poles, as the depth serveth." The English captains refused a great box of pearls which the King's brother offered for some armour, a sword, and other things which he took a great liking to, because they did not wish him to know they "esteemed" them until they discovered in what places of the country the pearls grew. This they afterwards found out.

Not a day passed but Grang-animeo sent our Englishmen some present. A brace of fat bucks, hares, fish, "the best of the world," were varied by divers kinds of fruits, such as melons, walnuts, cucumbers, gourds, peas, and roots, besides corn, "very white, fair, and well tasted," which grew three times in five months. If they sowed in May, they reaped in July, if in June in August, if in July in September. They only cast the corn into the ground, breaking a little of the soft turf with a wooden pickaxe. Some peas, put in by the English to prove the soil, grew fourteen

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inches high in ten days. Beans, wheat, and oats also grew plentifully.

"The soil is the most plentiful, sweet, fruitful, and wholesome of all the world; there are above fourteen several sweet smelling timber trees," and their oak-trees were "far greater and better than ours."

They visited Roanoke Island, in the north end of which "was a village of nine houses, built of cedar, and fortified round about with sharp trees, to keep out their enemies, and the entrance into it made like a turn-pike very artificially." Here Grang-animeo's wife received the English "very cheerfully and friendly," her husband being absent. There were five rooms in her house. "She caused them to sit down by a great fire, and after took off their cloths and washed them and dried them again. Some of the women plucked off their stockings and washed them; some washed their feet in warm water, and she herself took great pains to see all things ordered in the best manner she could, making great haste to dress some meat for them to eat." were then entertained at a "solemn banquet." The

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Indians commonly drank water, "but while the grape lasteth, they drink wine, and for want of casks to keep it, all the year after they drink water; but it is sodden with ginger in it, and black cinnamon, and sometimes sassafras, and divers other wholesome and medicinal herbs and trees."

This tribe of Indians was "most gentle, loving, and faithful, void of all guile and treason, and such as live after the manner of the golden age." Within the place where they fed was their lodging, and within that their idol, "of whom they speak incredible things."

When the English departed in the evening,—they would not tarry all night,—Grang-animeo's wife was very sorry, and gave them their supper half-dressed to take to their boat, in which they lay all night, but removed, for the sake of caution, "a pretty distance from the shore." The Indians used very many words to entreat the English to rest in their houses; "but because they were few men," says the narrator of this voyage, "and if we had miscarried, the voyage had been in very great danger. We durst not adventure anything, although there was no cause of doubt:

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for a more kind and loving people there cannot be found in the world, as far as we have hitherto had trial."

Their weapons were bows and arrows: the arrows small canes headed with a sharp shell or tooth of a fish, "sufficient enough to kill a naked man." Their swords were of wood hardened, and wooden breastplates for their defence. They had, besides, a kind of club, in the end of which they fastened the sharp horns of a stag or other beast. When they went to war they carried about them their idol, of whom they asked counsel. They sang songs as they marched to battle, "instead of drums and trumpets." Their wars were very cruel and bloody, but because of their civil dissensions, "the people were marvellously wasted, and in some places the country left desolate." Some of the different tribes were at deadly feud with each other. As an instance of "mortal malice" in the Secotan tribe, they invited divers men and thirty women, "the best of their country," to their town to a feast, and when they were altogether merry and praying before their idol, the captain of the feast came suddenly upon his

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guests and slew them every one, "reserving the women and children."

The English captains described Roanoke as sixteen miles long, of very pleasant and fertile ground, replenished with goodly cedars and "divers other sweet woods," full of currants, flax, and "many other notable commodities," besides deer, conies, hares, and "divers beasts," and the "goodliest and best fish in the world, in great abundance."

After all these adventures the two ships returned to England about the middle of September, after having been away five months. And with them came two of the savages, "lusty men," whose names were Manteo and Wanchese.

Ralegh was delighted with the glowing accounts brought home by the successful commanders, and reported most favourably of the country to the Queen. Elizabeth, quick at perceiving the lustre that this great discovery would reflect on her reign, if so bright a beginning produced the fruits of colonization and consequent increase to her dominion, gave every encouragement to the gallant Sir Walter, and herself named the newly acquired territory "Vir-

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ginia," as a memorial that this happy discovery was made under a "Virgin Queen." Ralegh, on his part, determined to follow up his successes; and, early the next year, 1585, fitted out seven ships. He appointed his cousin, Sir Richard Grenville, commander of the fleet, and one hundred and seven persons embarked with the intention of founding the "Colony of Virginia."

The fleet sailed on the 9th of April, and after many adventures anchored on that part of the American coast, now called North Carolina. Roanoke island was chosen as the site of the colony, and Ralph Lane appointed Commander of the intended settlement. This was the first English colony ever planted in America. At Secotan, the English were well entertained by the savages; but in another town, a silver cup having been stolen, the English "burnt and spoiled their corn and town, all the people being fled."

Some six weeks after his arrival, the Governor of the Virgin Colony sent an account of his proceedings to Queen Elizabeth's Secretary of State, Sir Francis Walsyngham. His letter from "Port Ferdinando

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in Virginia," which port was discovered by and named after Simon Ferdinando, the pilot-major of the fleet, is dated 12 August, 1585. About the time that this letter arrived in England, Sir Richard Grenville, the commander of the fleet, returned. He, too, acquainted Walsyngham with the success of his voyage, that he had "performed the action directed, and discovered, taken possession of, and peopled a new country, and stored it with cattle, fruits, and plants." He said the commodities he found there were such as he was advertised of by his cousin, Sir Walter Ralegh. Ralph Lane wrote that they had discovered "so many, so rare, and so singular commodities (by the universal opinion both of our apothecaries and all our merchants here) of this her Majesty's new Kingdom of Virginia, as all the kingdoms and states of Christendom, their commodities joined in one together, do not yield either more good or more plentiful whatsoever for public use is needful or pleasing for delight." To "avoid all suspicion of fraud," the ship which brought this letter to England was freighted with "a great mass of good things." His accounts of the country were

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of the most promising nature. Even the most barren parts yielded something known either for its virtue or its price; not "one stinking weed" was to be found "in this land," and this we can well imagine was "a matter, in all our opinions here, very strange."

On the other hand, the coast for above 150 leagues was "most dangerous;" indeed, all the fleet struck aground, the "Tiger" "lying beating upon the shoal for the space of two hours by the dial," and they were all "in extreme hasard of being cast away," but in the end, "by the mere work of God," they were saved. The climate was "so wholesome, yet somewhat tending to heat," they "had not had one sick since they entered the country;" on the contrary, "sundry that came sick recovered of long diseases, especially of rheums."

Such were the encouraging accounts received in England. As to the colonists, the Governor declared they would "remain here the return of a new supply;" they were "resolute rather to lose their lives," than lose the possession of "so noble a kingdom." Lane himself said, "for his own part

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he would be better contented to live with fish for his daily food, and water for his daily drink, in the prosecution of such an action, than to live in the greatest plenty that the Court could give him out of it."

His letter ended with a prayer that they might be "sufficiently provided for," and that the Papists—it was about the time of the preparation of the Spanish Armada—might not be suffered to triumph over the overthrow either of this most Christian action or of the colonists, His poor servants, and that He would command even the ravens to feed them "as He did by his servant the prophet Habakkuk."

Lane could not have been very well read in the Bible, though it must be remembered that at this early period Bibles were by no means common; to possess one was the exception rather than the rule. Hariot, one of Lane's companions, had taken one out with him, and he said "that many were glad to touch it, to embrace it, to kiss it, to hold it to their breasts and heads, and stroke over all their body with it to show their hungry desire of that knowledge which was spoken of."

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But Sir Walter Ralegh was not the only man of note of his time who took deep interest in the colonization of America, Sir Philip Sidney, at the very time that Lane was writing the letter we have been quoting, was planning an expedition there with Sir Francis Drake, Yet this fleet, as it turned out, instead of helping to strengthen the infant colony, as it was intended, brought all the settlers back to England; Lane and his followers electing to return home rather than risk their lives in the further prosecution of the enterprise. Sir Philip had arranged that a large number of persons were to sail from Plymouth, and that he himself should be the governor of the intended colony. But he had not obtained the Queen's permission; on the contrary, he had carefully concealed his plans, and hoped to be able to leave Plymouth some distance behind before they were discovered or he was missed. Some say "Drake played Sidney false," and sent word of his intentions to Court. Be that as it may, Queen Elizabeth, immediately she was made acquainted with the project, commanded his return. Sidney was of course obliged to obey her Majesty's commands, and to his grief

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give up his share in the expedition. Drake therefore sailed alone. Seven hundred men were unfortunately lost, and the expedition, for all political purposes, was a failure, notwithstanding it returned with a large booty.

Poor Sir Philip! if allowed to sail to America, his sad fate might have been averted, and his great talents directed to developing his long cherished ideas of founding a colony there. As it was, the following year, 1586, found him fighting, with all the ardour of his noble and impetuous nature, in defence of the Protestant religion in the Netherlands, which Queen Elizabeth had sent forces to assist; and England and her queen lost, in the prime of his manhood, one of her noblest sons on the battle-field of Zutphen, only a few weeks after the return of Ralph Lane with the remnant of Ralegh's home-sick colony. Lady Sidney, Sir Philip's wife, was the only daughter of Sir Francis Walsyngham.

It is singular that the families of Sir Philip Sidney and the distinguished merchant, Sir Thomas Smith, for so many years Governor of the East India Company, and who finally succeeded in colonizing

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Virginia, should have become closely united, and that ultimately the names of Sidney and Smith, which originated in this connection, should be joined in a descendant of great fame, Sir Sidney Smith, whose sayings and doings will live throughout all generations.

Before Drake's arrival, Ralph Lane and his little company did what they could to establish themselves permanently in the country, but the spot they had chosen on Roanoke Island was not favourable; there was no harbour, and unfortunately there were no vessels fit for their wants. The colonists soon witnessed the exploits of some of the numerous tribes of Indians inhabiting the country. On one of their holidays above seven hundred Indians were seen "young and merry on a plain." But these were not all well disposed to the new settlers; they feared the power of the English, and in several ways gave them cause to suspect their designs. Lane, not strong enough to declare war openly against them, thought it better to act with dissimulation. He solicited an audience of one of the native chiefs, and when admitted with his followers, fell upon the unsuspecting Indians and

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massacred all who were present. Soon after this the provisions of the colonists grew scarce, they found considerable difficulty in adding to their nearly exhausted store, and they were at length compelled to live upon whatever they could get.

Amidst all these trials it was perhaps not to be wondered at that the colonists should look back with some regret, if not with yearning hearts, to the old country they had left so far away. At this particular time Drake arrived. He found the colony in great distress, and at once offered them relief. The next day, Lane and some of his company going on board the ships, Drake made them two proposals: either to leave a vessel victualled for a month, to make farther discovery of the country and provisions to take them all to England, or to give them a passage home in one of his ships. The first proposal was accepted. But, before the ship was provisioned, a great storm arose, which lasted three days, and endangered the whole fleet. Drake generously made offer of another ship, but Lane consulted with the principal persons of his company, and, in spite of his previous resolution, decided

upon accepting Drake's offer of a passage to England, and abandoning the settlement. The whole colony of one hundred and three persons was taken on board, and "thus terminated the first English colony planted in America."

The colony had scarcely been gone a fortnight, when a ship sent by Ralegh arrived laden with all manner of supplies. Very soon afterwards, Sir Richard Grenville reached the coast with three more ships, and every necessary, but searched in vain for the colony he had planted. All were too late. Not being able to find their countrymen, the ships returned to England. Unwilling to lose possession of the country, Grenville left fifteen volunteers behind, plentifully supplied for two years.

Lane carried tobacco with him into England, and Ralegh, a man of fashion, adopted the Indian usage of smoking it. His example introduced it at Court, and the pipe soon became fashionable. Thomas Hariot, a man of science and observation, who was with Lane in Virginia, says, "The Indians used to take the fume or smoke thereof by sucking it through pipes made of clay. We ourselves, during

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the time we were there, used to suck it after their manner." From that time forward it began to grow into great request, "and to be sold at a high rate."

Lane's abandonment of the plantation was most unfortunate; it was, in truth, "a precipitate desertion." Had he but maintained the resolution expressed in his letter to Walsyngham, how differently might it have fared with Ralegh's colony! Everything possible was done by Sir Walter; but the conduct of his governor frustrated all his plans, and made a miserable failure of what should have been a brilliant success.

Of Lane it has been truly said "he had one chance for immortality." He might have been the founder of the United States of America. That chance, without any reasons of weight, he threw away. His colony was at the time he deserted it amply supplied by Drake with all that a truly resolute man would have demanded. Failing that chance, he never had another; he has however left behind him a monument to his fame—he introduced tobacco into England.

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But the brave spirit of Ralegh was not easily daunted. Reverses did not intimidate him, apprehensions of failure did not prevent him from making further attempts. He determined on sending out another colony, and as an inducement for the emigrants to remain in their new home, resolved that their wives and families should accompany them. By this means, he expected, not without reason, to establish a permanent settlement. He incorporated it in due form by the name of "The City of Ralegh in Virginia," and appointed John White, the Governor. They were directed to plant at the bay of Chesapeake, and to erect a fort there. The little fleet sailed from Plymouth on the 8th of May, 1587, with one hundred and fifty adventurers. When off the coast of Virginia, they were in imminent danger of being shipwrecked, the master mistaking the spot where they cast anchor to be the island of Croatan. Arrived at Roanoke, they endeavoured to find the fifteen men who were left there the year before; but they could discover no traces of any of them, except the bones of one man, who had been slain by the savages. The next day, Governor White and several of his company went to

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the north end of the island, where Lane had erected a fort and built dwelling-houses for his colony. But again they were disappointed of finding any signs of the missing men. The fort was rased to the ground; the houses, though still standing, were overgrown with weeds and vines, and deer found feeding within them. In despair of ever seeing their lost countrymen alive, they at length gave up the search.

A second plantation was then begun; the old houses repaired and new ones erected. The Indian chief Manteo, who had been to England, was baptized at Roanoke, according to Sir Walter Ralegh's orders; and, as a reward for his faithful services to the English, he was called Lord of Roanoke. But though the relatives of this chief received the English with friendship, they were, by the natives generally, looked upon with jealousy, if not with hatred. The colonists, full of gloomy forebodings, entreated White to return home with the ships that brought them out, and do his utmost to obtain from England supplies and reinforcements for them.

On the 27th of August, at the urgent solicitation of the whole colony, the Governor sailed for England;

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but of all those whom he left behind, nothing was ever afterwards known. Just before his departure, his daughter, Eleanor Dare, gave birth to a female child, "the first offspring of English parents on the soil of the United States." She was named, after the country of her birth, "Virginia Dare."

The further history of this unfortunate plantation has always been wrapped in obscurity. When White arrived in England, the whole nation was absorbed in preparations to resist the threatened Spanish Not only were the abilities and energies invasion. of Ralegh, Grenville, and Lane, called into active service by their sovereign, but every other English captain was eager to fight in defence of his country's liberty and the Protestant religion. Yet Ralegh never gave up his favourite project. He despatched two vessels under Governor White, with supplies for the relief of Virginia and fifteen planters, but they were compelled to return to England without effecting their object. They went in search of prizes instead of attending to their instructions, and were in turn boarded and rifled by two men-of-war from Rochelle.

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Two years later, in 1590, White himself returned to Virginia to try and discover his colony and his daughter; but he found instead a desert. An inscription on a post to "CRO....," led to the belief that the settlers had gone further inland.

It had been agreed at White's departure for England, to write on the trees, or posts of the doors, the name of the place where they had established their settlement. It had also been arranged that, in case of distress, they should carve over the letters a cross. But, to the great comfort and encouragement of the new comers, there was no such sign. They went to the spot where the colony had been left, but the houses were no longer standing, though the place where they had stood was very strongly enclosed with a high palisade of trees, in the form of a fort. Here again they found carved in "fair capital letters" CROATAN, but without the sign of distress. They determined therefore to sail the next morning for Croatan. But the weather became very stormy; the ship parted her cables, and their provisions and fresh water were In this strait, they determined to sail to the West Indies for supplies, remain there through the

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winter and then return to Virginia; but the violence of the storm obliged them to relinquish that design. So they went back to England. Whether the poor colonists were all massacred by the Indians, or whether through Manteo's influence they became intimate with them, is a matter of conjecture to this Ralegh for a long time cherished the hope of discovering some traces of their existence, and made five several attempts to do so. But from various causes they were all unsuccessful. In 1602 Bartholomew Gosnold sailed in a small bark from Falmouth with thirty-two persons, for the Northern parts of Virginia, with the design of beginning a plantation. Whether this was at the expense of Ralegh is not known, but it was certainly with his consent. Gosnold was the first Englishman who sailed in a direct course to this part of America, which was "shorter than heretofore by 500 leagues." After a passage of seven weeks, he discovered land on the American coast. Soon after, they met with a shallop with sails and oars, having on board eight Indians, with whom the English had friendly intercourse. These natives first hailed the English. After signs of peace and a long

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speech made by one of the Indians, they went boldly on board the English vessel, "all naked" saving loose deer-skins about their shoulder, "and near their waists seal-skins tied fast like to Irish dimmie trowsers." The chief wore a waistcoat, breeches, cloth-stockings, shoes, and a hat; one or two others had a few things of European fabric. Their vessel was supposed to have belonged to some unfortunate fishermen of Biscay, wrecked on the coast.

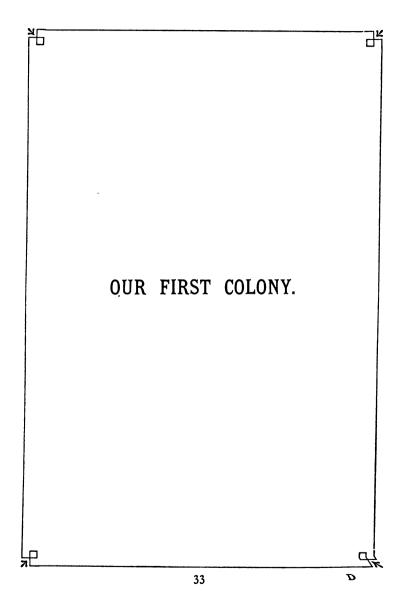
Gosnold then sailed along the American coast, made many discoveries, and gave names to sundry places. On a large island, which they named Elizabeth Island, and where there was a pond of fresh water two miles in circumference, they resolved to make a settlement, and build a fort and store-house, on a small rocky islet. While this was being done, Gosnold went on further discoveries, and trafficked amicably with the natives. In nineteen days the fort and store-house were built, but discontents arising among those who were to have remained in the country, the design of a settlement was relinquished, and the whole company returned to England.

Nearly two hundred years later, in 1797, a party of

American antiquarians "had the supreme satisfaction to find the cellar of Gosnold's store-house, the stones of which were evidently taken from the neighbouring beach, the rocks of the islet being less moveable and lying in ledges." Ralegh, not yet abandoning all hope of the Virginia colony, made in the year 1602 one more effort for its discovery and relief. This was the fifth time Ralegh sent, at his own charges, to the succour of the colony left in Virginia "At this last time, to avoid all excuse, he bought a bark, and hired all the company for wages by the month." Samuel Mace, of Weymouth, was the Commander, but after spending a month proceeding along the American coast, he returned to England, "without any thorough attempt to effect the purpose of this voyage." Sir Walter, after expending upwards of £40,000 in attempting the colonization of Virginia, assigned his patent to Thomas Smythe and other merchant adventurers. He likewise gave £100 for the propagation of the Christian religion among the Indians, and for the general benefit of the Virginia Colony. His name was yet to be perpetuated in America. Two cen-

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turies later a solemn act in the state of North Carolina revived in its capital "The City of Ralegh." How the first English colony was at length settled in America we will relate in another "story."



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AFTER Sir Walter Ralegh's unsuccessful efforts, no further attempts were made during the reign of Queen Elizabeth to found a Colony in America, though Gosnold, Pring, Weymouth, and other great navigators, each and all, did much by their discoveries, and certainly helped to lead the way to the permanent settlement which was afterwards made there.

It was not until three years after the accession of James I. that another and final effort was made to plant a colony in Virginia. On 10 April, 1606, the King granted a Charter which established a treasurer and council in England, to consist of thirteen persons and the same number as a council to be resident in the colony. On 19 December following, three ships, the largest the "Susan Constant," of about

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100 tons, sailed from Blackwall with one hundred and five emigrants, all under the command of Captain Christopher Newport; the second vessel of 40 tons, the "God-speed," was commanded by Captain Bartholomew Gosnold; while the third, the "Discovery," was under the command of Captain John Ratcliffe. Contrary winds kept them in sight of England for six weeks, so they did not arrive in the Chesapeake until the following April. On the night of their arrival, the box containing the orders for government was opened, and the names of the councillors appointed duly read. After seeking some time for a convenient place for a settlement, they finally "resolved on a peninsula on the north of the river Powhatan, about forty miles from the mouth." "Heaven and earth seemed never to have agreed better to frame a place for man's commodious and delightful habitation."

Here, on 13 May, 1607, the Colony of Jamestown was begun, the Government was inaugurated, the Council sworn, and Edward Maria Wingfield chosen the first President. While the colonists were busy felling timber, clearing the ground, building their fort,

and at other necessary work in their newly adopted country, Captain Christopher Newport, the commander of the emigrant fleet, set out on a voyage of discovery up the "James river" into the heart of the country. He was accompanied by some of the principal men of the expedition, among whom were George Percy, brother to the Earl of Northumberland, and Captain John Smith, "the father of Virginia," a title history has given him for his heroic and successful efforts in preserving the colony, through many difficulties and dangers, from destruction and ruin,

The "discoverers" consisted of five "gentlemen," four "mariners," and fourteen "sailors." They set out with the determination of finding either "the head of this river, the lake mentioned by others heretofore, the sea again, the mountains Apalatsi [Appalachian], or some issue." The first day they sailed thirteen miles up James river, and when, at night, they anchored on 21 May, 1607, the "people of Weanock" came to them and entertained them "with dances and much rejoicing."

The next day they "found an ilet," where there

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were many turkeys and "great store of young birds like blackbirds." Off some of these they "brake their fast." While thus employed, they "spied eight savages in a canoe," and hailed them "by our word of kindness, 'wingapoh.'" The "savages" went to them: One "seemed to understand the intention" of the discoverers; and, "on a pen and paper being given to him [showing first the use], he laid out the whole river" to them. Wheat and dried oyster, mulberries, little sweet nuts like acorns (a very good fruit), and beans, they procured from the natives in barter for other things. When they anchored at night, they had made thirty-eight miles: they went ashore, and "were used kindly by the people."

The following day, they came upon "a Wiroans (for so they call their kings), who sat upon a mat of reeds, with his people about him." He ordered a mat to be placed for Captain Newport, gave them a deer roasted, and caused his women to make cakes for them. To Newport this king gave his crown of deer's hair, dyed red.

"Now, as they sat merry banqueting with them, seeing their dances and taking tobacco, news came

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that the Great King Powatah [Powhatan] was come, at whose presence they all rose off their mats, save the King Arahatec, separated themselves apart, in fashion of a guard, their Captain in the midst, and with a long shout they saluted him, but presented—as before they did to King Arahatec—gifts of divers sorts, as penny knives, shears, bells, beads, glass toys, &c., more amply than before."

After all these ceremonies had been gone through, Powhatan appointed five men to guide our English discoverers up the river; they then took their departure, and soon came to "the habitation of the Great King Powhatan." It was situated on a high hill by the water side. On a plain between it and the water, he sowed wheat, beans, peas, tobacco, pompions, gourds, hemp, flax, &c.

So accurate was the description then given of this Indian king's residence, that two hundred and fifty years later the locality was easily identified. "For considerably more than a century, Powhatan, as it is still styled, has been in the hands of the same family. Taste, time, and wealth have combined to enhance the natural beauty of the spot." By Pow-

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hatan the English navigators were received with kindness and friendship; "our best entertainment was friendly welcome." From him they gained a general knowledge of the state of the surrounding country, the several tribes of Indians, and their relations to each other. On their part, the English "told him that they were friends with all his people, and kingdoms." A "league of friendship," volunteered by Powhatan, was at once embraced, "and, for concluding thereof, he gave Captain Newport his gown, put it on his back himself, and laying his hand on his breast, saying, 'Wingapoh chemuke' (the most kind words of salutation that may be), he sat down." On the following day, Whit Sunday, the discoverers missed "two bullet bags, which had shot and divers trucking toys in them." They had been stolen by some of the Indians, but on complaint to the King they were at once restored. "So Captain Newport gave thanks to the King and rewarded the thieves with the same toys they had stolen, but kept the bullets; yet he made [known] unto them the custom of England to be death for such offences."

Soon after this, "upon one of the little ilets at

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the mouth of the falls," Newport set up a cross with this inscription, "Jacobus Rex, 1607," and his own "At the erecting of this we prayed name below. for our King, and our own prosperous success in this his action, and proclaimed him King with a great The Indians "somewhat distasted" the shout" importunity of these gallant Englishmen to proceed up the river further; but they determined on the continued prosecution of their discoveries. feasted Powhatan, "he ate very freshly of our meat, drank of our beer, aquavitos, and sack;" the next day "he was very sick and not able to sit up along Perhaps the "dinner" was too much for him.

A return dinner was given by the hospitable chieftain, and by these and other acts of kindness the Indians showed their appreciation of the Englishmen's generosity and their desire to be on friendly terms with them. "They would show us anything we demanded, and laboured very much by signs to make us understand their language." Among other things, the Indians showed the English the manner of their fighting, "which they perceived was violent, cruel, and full of

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celerity. They used a tree to defend them in fight, and having shot an enemy that he falls, they maul him with a short wooden sword." A gun was discharged by Captain Newport's orders, "at which noise Powhatan started, stopped his ears, and expressed much fear." They afterwards saw "the queen of this country, coming in self-same fashion as Powhatan," or "rather with more majesty." She would permit none to stand or sit by her. She was "a fat, lusty, manly woman," with much copper about her neck and a crownet of copper upon her head; and long black hair, loose down her back to her waist, which only was covered with a deer's skin. Her women were adorned like herself, but without the copper.

Journeying farther, and distributing presents, the English proclaimed their league with Powhatan, kind entertainment by the queen, and friendship with the people generally; but declared they were "professed enemies to the Chessepians, and would assist King Powhatan against the Monanacans."

Copper was the favourite ornament of the Indians; they wore it in their ears, about their necks in long

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links, and in broad plaits on their heads, and were very much against parting with any of this metal. "The King Pamaunkey had a chain of pearls about his neck, thrice double, the third part of them as big as peas, which could not be valued at less than 300l. or 400l." In this king's train there was a man one hundred and ten years old. His age was ascertained in a very ingenious manner. First Captain Newport was given to understand that "caische" meant ten, by leaves being singled off a bough of a tree and dropped one after another; then eleven beans were taken and counted, whilst pointing "to this old fellow;" then a hundred and ten beans; "by which he answered to our demand for ten years a bean, and also every year by itself. He was a lusty old man of a stern countenance, tall and straight, had a thin, white beard, his arms overgrown with white hairs, and he went as strongly as any of the rest."

All of a sudden, as it were, "Navirans," who had hitherto acted as the guide of the exploring party, "took some conceipt." Though he showed no discontent, yet he would not go any farther. This grieved Newport very deeply, "for the loving kind-

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ness of this fellow was such, as he trusted himself with us out of his own country, intended to come to our fort, and as we came he would make friendship for us before he would let us go ashore at any place, being (as it seemed) very careful of our safety." The Captain's suspicions were aroused; he determined not to proceed any farther, fearing some disaster might happen to the fort, and made all haste home. It fell out as he expected. The day before their return, two hundred savages, with their king, made a furious onslaught against the English fort, and would have overthrown it had not the ship's ordnance daunted them. They almost penetrated into the fort, and shot through the tents. The skirmish "endured hot about an hour." The savages wounded eleven of the English-one died of his wounds-and killed a boy; they on their side lost "divers." "One was seen tugged off on their backs; how many were hurt was not known. A little while after they made a huge noise in the woods, which our men surmised was at the burying of their slain. Four of the Council, that stood in front, were hurt in maintaining the fort; and the President, Mr. Wingfield (who

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showed himself a valiant gentleman), had one shot clean through his beard, yet escaped hurt."

And now they set themselves to repair their fort, the seamen rendering assistance to their utmost. It was constructed "triangle wise, having three bulwarks at every corner, like a half moon, and four or five pieces of artillery mounted in them."

Three days after, on 29 May, the savages again attacked the fort, but with more fear, not daring to approach within musket shot. They, fortunately, hurt none of the English, "but finding one of their dogs, killed him." On the following Sunday, one Eustace Clovell, "a gentleman," who straggled from the fort, had six arrows shot into him; he lived but eight days. The savages "hid themselves in the long grass," and with all kinds of expedients attempted to surprise and kill the inhabitants of the fort; but the English, wary from bitter experience, were careful not to give their enemies any advantage, and so contrived to weary them out.

This narrative of Captain Newport's adventures was written at the time by one of his exploring party. It finishes with Sunday, 21 June, 1607.

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When Newport sailed for England, he most probably took this account with him, together with the "description of the now discovered river and country of Virginia; with the likelihood of ensuing riches, by England's aid and industry." Another paper, "a brief description of the people," brought at the same time to England by Captain Newport, is the first authentic account of the Indian race of this part of America. It is as follows:—

"There is a king in this land called Great Powatah [Powhatan] under whose dominions are at least twenty several kingdoms, yet each king potent as a prince in his own territory. These have their subjects at so quick command, as a beck brings obedience, even to the restitution of stolen goods, which, by their natural inclination, they are loth to leave. They go all naked, save their privities; yet, in cool weather, they wear deer skins, with the hair on, loose. Some have leather stockings up to their twists, and sandals on their feet. Their hair is black generally, which they wear long on the left side, tyed up on a knot, about which knot the kings and best among them have a kind of coronet of deer's hair, coloured

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Some have chains of long, linked copper about their necks, and some chains of pearl. The common sort stick long feathers in this knot. I found not a grev dye among them all. Their skin is tawny; not so born, but with dyeing and painting themselves, in which they delight greatly. The women are like the men, only this difference,—their hair groweth long all over their heads, save clipt somewhat short before. These do all the labour, and the men hunt and go at their pleasure. They live commonly by the water side, in little cottages made of canes and reeds, covered with the bark of trees. They dwell, as I guess, by families of kindred and alliance, some forty or fifty in a hatto or small village, which towns are not past a mile or half a mile asunder in most places. They live upon sodden wheat, beans, and peas, for the most part; also they kill deer, take fish in their wears, and kill fowl in abundance. They eat often, They are proper, lusty, straight and that liberally. men, very strong, run exceeding swiftly. Their fight is always in the wood, with bow and arrows, and a short wooden sword. The celerity they use in skirmish is admirable; the king directs the battle, and is

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always in front. Their manner of entertainment is upon mats on the ground, under some tree, where they sit themselves alone in the midst of the mat, and two mats on each side, on which the people sit: then, right against him (making a square form) sat we always. When they come to their mat, they have an usher goes before them; and the rest, as he sits down, give a long shout. The people steal anything that comes near them, yea, are so practised in this art, that, looking in our face, they would with their foot, between their toes, convey a chisel, knife, piercer, or any indifferent light thing; which having once conveyed, they hold it an injury to take the same from them. They are naturally given to treachery; howbeit, we could not find it in our travel up the river, but rather a most kind and loving They sacrifice tobacco to the sun, fair picture, or a harmful thing—as a sword or piece also: they sprinkle some into the water in the morning before they wash. They have many wives; to whom, as near as I could perceive, they keep constant. The great king, Powatah, had most wives. The women are very cleanly in making their bread and preparing

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meat. I found they account after death to go into another world, pointing eastward to the element; and, when they saw us at prayer, they observed us with great silence and respect, especially those to whom I had imparted the meaning of our reverence. To conclude, they are a very witty and ingenious people, apt both to understand and speak our language. So that I hope in God, as He hath miraculously preserved us hither from all dangers, both of sea and land and their fury, so He will make us authors of His holy will in converting them to our true Christian faith, by His own inspiring grace and knowledge of His Deity."

Newport left in the colony one hundred and four persons. After his departure for England, an Indian messenger arrived at the fort "with the word of peace" from several of the Indian kings. They desired the Englishmen's friendship, and that "they should sow and reap in peace." He was rewarded "with many trifles which were great wonders to him," and sent back with assurances of peace and friendship on the part of the English.

But the native Indians were not the only enemies

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the poor colonists had to guard against. Sickness, famine, disease, and death were soon busy at work; and to such an alarming extent, that by about the 10th of September of this same year, 1607, forty-six of our men died. Among these was "the worthy and religious gentleman, Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, upon whose life stood a great part of the good success and fortune of our government and colony." He died on 22 August, 1607.

The hardships endured by the colonists at this period were sad indeed. Percy, an eye-witness of all this suffering, and one of the party himself, said,—

"Our men were destroyed with cruel diseases—as swellings, fluxes, burning fevers, and by wars, and some departed suddenly; but, for the most part, they died of mere famine. There were never Englishmen left in a foreign country in such misery as we were, in this new discovered Virginia. We watched every three nights, lying on the bare, cold ground, what weather soever came; warded all the next day; which brought our men to be most feeble wretches. Our food was but a small can of barley, sod in water, to five men a day; our drink cold water taken out of

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the river, which was at a flood very salt, at a low tide full of slime and filth; which was the destruction of many of our men. Thus we lived for the space of five months in this miserable distress, not having five able men to man our bulwarks upon any occasion. If it had not pleased God to put a terror in the savages' hearts, we had all perished by those wild and cruel Pagans, being in that weak state as we were; our men night and day groaning in every corner of the fort, most pitiful to hear. If there were any conscience in men, it would make their hearts to bleed to hear the pitiful murmurings and outcries of our sick men, without relief, every night and day, for the space of six weeks; some departing out of the world, many times three or four in a night; in the morning their bodies trailed out of their cabins, like In this sort did I see the dogs, to be buried. mortality of divers of our people."

Such was the heartrending account of one of the principal men of the colony, "a gentleman of great honour, courage, and industry" himself, and brother to the Earl of Northumberland. Captain John Smith declared that "the living were scarce able to bury the

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dead." They had no houses to cover them, their tents were rotten, and their cabins "worse than nought." Throughout all their misery and sickness, the President "hid their weakness carefully from the savages, never suffering them, all this time, to come into their town." To add to their dismay, Smith believed that some of the Indians in the neighbourhood of Jamestown were cannibals, and the first assurance he had to the contrary was Pasyaheigh sending back an English boy to the fort who had run away. "This was the first assurance," Smith said, "of his peace with us; besides, we found them no cannibals."

The colonists did not neglect any opportunities of public worship. "When I first went to Virginia," said Smith, "I well remember we did hang an awning (which is an old sail) to three or four trees to shadow us from the sun, our walls were rails of wood, our seats unhewed trees, till we cut planks; our pulpit a bar of wood nailed to two neighbouring trees. In foul weather we shifted into an old rotten tent, for we had few better, and this came by the way of adventure for new. This was our church till we

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built a homely thing like a barn, set upon 'cratchets' covered with rafts, sedge, and earth; so were also the walls: the best of our houses of the like curiosity, but the most part far much worse workmanship, that could neither well defend wind nor rain, yet we had daily common prayer morning and evening, every Sunday two sermons, and every three months the Holy Communion, till our minister (Robert Hunt, the first clergyman of the colony, 'an honest, religious, and courageous divine') died, but our prayers daily, with an homily on Sundays, we continued two or three years after, till more preachers came."

And now complaints began to be heard. The people were dissatisfied, and attributed, in some way, their misfortunes to the bad management of their leaders. Captain Ratcliffe, who had commanded the "Discovery" on her voyage out, Captain John Smith, and John Martin, were the only three of the original council who remained. On the 10th September, President Wingfield was formally deposed on certain charges of misgovernment and "with starving the colony;" though, according to his own account,

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"had he at any time enlarged the proportion according to their request, without doubt, in very short time he had starved the whole company." "I did always," he said, "give every man his allowance, both of corn, oil, and aqua vitæ, &c., as it was by the council proportioned." He was committed prisoner to the master of the pinnace with these words, "Look to him well, he is now the King's prisoner," and John Ratcliffe was made President in his stead. With a change of government, came a change over the condition of the settlers. Sickness was less prevalent amongst them, and "the councillors, Mr. Smith especially, traded up and down the river for corn, which relieved the colony well."

This was the beginning of Smith's "indefatigable efforts" to serve the colony. A dispute arose between Richard Crofts, one of the "gentlemen" in the list of the first planters, and Wingfield, as to the ownership of a kettle. Crofts took an oath Wingfield gave it to him; but the deposed president said he "won my kettle from me, that was in that place and time worth half its weight in gold."

But an alleviation of their bodily sufferings was,

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unhappily, followed by an almost tyrannical exercise of government. James Read, a blacksmith, being beaten by the President, struck him in return, and was, in consequence, condemned to be hanged. Just as the sentence was about to be carried out, Read desired to speak with the President in private. His request was granted. "He accused Mr. George Kendall of a mutiny, and so escaped himself." The next day Kendall was executed, "being shot to death."

Shortly after this tragic event, Captain Smith went up the river of the Chikahominy, to trade with the Indians for corn, accompanied by John Robinson, "gentleman," and Thomas Emmery, a carpenter. They hired a canoe, and had with them two Indians as guides. When Smith went ashore he took one guide with him, and left Robinson and Emmery behind, "with their matches a-light, and order to discharge a piece, for his retreat, at the first sight of any Indian." Within a quarter of an hour Smith "heard a loud cry and a hollowing of Indians, but no warning piece," and, at once concluding that the Indians had betrayed them, he seized his guide,

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"bound his arm fast to his own hand in a garter, with his pistol ready bent to be revenged on him." But the guide advised Smith to fly, and seemed guite ignorant of anything being amiss. Presently Smith was struck with an arrow on the right thigh, and saw other Indians "drawing their bows" at him. fired his "French pistol" at them, and making his guide his "barricado," who offered no resistance, prepared himself to make a stout resistance. A flight of arrows were shot at him, and he was surrounded by two hundred of the Pamaunkey Indians, "each drawing their bow, which done, they laid them upon the ground, yet without shot." After they had parleyed with his Indian guide "of conditions of peace," he entreated Smith not to shoot. was told that his companions were slain, and was himself led away a prisoner to their King.

The English prisoner "presented the King with a compass dial, describing by his best means the use thereof, whereat he so amazedly admired as he suffered him to proceed in a discourse of the roundness of the earth, the course of the sun, moon, stars, and planets." In return, the King of the Pamaun-

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keys requited Smith with kind speeches and bread, and "conducted him where the canoe lav and John Robinson lay with twenty or thirty arrows in him; Emmery he saw not." At each place they came to, Captain Smith quite "expected they would execute him, yet they used him with what kindness they could." In this way they travelled six miles, "the King well guarded with twenty bowmen, five flank and rear, and each flank before him a sword and a piece, and after him the like, then a bowman, then the Captain, on each hand a bowman, the rest in file in the rear, which rear led forth amongst the trees in a 'bishion,' each his bow and a handful of arrows, a quiver at his back grimly painted; on each flank a sergeant, the one running always towards the front, the other towards the rear, each a true pace and in exceeding good order."

Arrived at "their town, made as arbours, and covered with mats, which they remove as occasion require, the women and children, being advertised of this accident, came forth to meet them." They then "cast themselves in a ring with a dance, and so each man departed to his lodging." Smith was conducted

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to the Captain's lodging, where he had "a quarter of venison and some ten pound of bread for supper." What he did not eat was sent with him to his lodging. Smith became a great favourite with the King; "he took great delight in understanding the manner of our ships and sailing the seas, the earth, and skies, and of our God." In return he told Smith what he knew of the surrounding country, and "of certain men, at a place called Ocanahonan, clothed like Smith."

Could these be any of Ralegh's lost colony? "Powhatan confessed that he had been at the murder of Ralegh's colony, and showed a musket-barrel and a brass mortar, and certain pieces of iron which had been theirs."

The new settlers were very eager to get any information of this long-lost colony. There was, besides, reason to believe that seven of these colonists were living at this time. Search was afterwards made for them; but, though everything was done to endeavour to trace them out, all efforts were unsuccessful. Nothing certain was ever discovered of their fate.

Smith had great fears that the Indians intended

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some surprise on the English fort, and, knowing how unfit it was to withstand attack, "described the ordnance and the mines in the fields, as also the revenge Captain Newport would take of them at his return."

Just about this time Smith narrowly escaped being murdered. "A savage" came to his lodging, and, but for the guard, would have effected his purpose. The King afterwards told Smith that the reason of this attempt on his life was because he had mortally wounded the son of this savage with his pistol. After this Smith was taken to two hunting towns, and to other parts of the country. He was everywhere well treated, and sometimes feasted. people from all places flocked to see him, each showing to content him." At length he arrived at Weranacomoco, the principal and the favourite residence of Powhatan. The great Emperor was "proudly lying upon a bedstead a foot high," on which were ten or twelve mats, with many chains of great pearls hung about his neck, and covered with a great garment of racoon skins. "On either hand did sit a young wench sixteen or eighteen years (old), and

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along on each side the house, two rows of men, and behind them as many women, with all their heads and shoulders painted red; many of their heads bedecked with the white down of birds; but every one with something; and a great chain of white beads about their necks." At Smith's entrance, all the people gave a great shout. "The queen of Appamatuck was appointed to bring him water to wash his hands, and another brought him a bunch of feathers, instead of a towel, to dry them. Having feasted him after their best barbarous manner they could, a long consultation was held, but the conclusion was, two great stones were brought before Powhatan; then as many as could, laid hands on him, dragged him to them, and thereon laid his head, being ready with their clubs to beat out his brains. Pocahontas, the King's dearest daughter, when no entreaty could prevail, got his head in her arms, and laid her own upon his, to save him from death: Whereat the Emperor was contented he should live to make him hatchets and her bells, beads, and copper; for they thought him as well of all occupations as themselves."

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At the time of her saving the life of Captain John Smith, Pocahontas was "a child of ten years old," the "nonpareil" of her country, the "delight and darling" of her father, "the great Powhatan," history is both romantic and sad, and her name has become famous in the annals of Virginia. She was able to render many important services to the colony by her influence over Powhatan. Her friendly interventions were frequent on behalf of the colonists. On two occasions she was the means of saving life; of an English boy named Spelman, and Richard Wyffin. After Captain Smith's release, she frequently visited the fort at Jamestown, and continued to do so until Smith left Virginia for England. With his departure, in September, 1609, ensued a "war of massacres" with the Indians, which continued until Pocahontas was kidnapped at Patowomeek in April, 1613.

A message was sent to Powhatan to acquaint him with the capture of his daughter; but, after long deliberation with his council, he could not resolve upon anything, and nothing was heard of him until three months afterwards. Then Powhatan sent back

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seven Englishmen he had taken captives, and "word that whenever we pleased to deliver his daughter, he would give us satisfaction, 500 bushels of corn, and be for ever friends with us." Answer was returned "that his daughter was very well and kindly treated, and so should be however he dealt with the English; but they could not believe the rest of their arms were stolen or lost, and till he returned them all they would not by any means deliver his daughter." But this answer did not please the great Powhatan, and no more was heard of him for some time.

Sir Thomas Dale, who was then Governor of Virginia, took the most lively interest in her, and "she possessed a beautiful nature not unworthy his efforts still further to adorn." In his family she passed her captivity.

When, in March, 1614, Sir Thomas Dale went up the Pamaunkey river, he took Pocahontas with him. After many delays, a messenger arrived from Powhatan, who told them "that his daughter should be Governor Dale's child, and could dwell with him."

They had anchored near the chief residence of

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Powhatan, at a town called Matchcot, where there were assembled about 400 men, well appointed, with their bows and arrows, to welcome them. Here they went ashore, up a high, steep hill, which might have given the enemy much advantage, but it seemed they were unwilling to begin, and "yet would gladly have been at blows." The savages showed no signs of fear, but walked up and down amongst the English, "the best of them inquiring for our Weroane or King, with whom they would gladly consult to know the occasion of our coming." They were assured that not one of them should be molested, hurt, or detained, and that "before we fought our drums and trumpets should give them warning." Upon this promise, two of Powhatan's sons being very desirous to see their sister, "who was with us, came unto us." At the sight of her, they greatly rejoiced, and promised they would persuade their father to redeem her, and "to conclude a firm peace for ever with us." Upon this resolution the two brothers retired.

Long before this time, "a gentleman of approved behaviour and honest carriage," Master John Rolfe, had fallen in love with Pocahontas, and she with him,

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which Pocahontas herself told her brethren, and that Sir Thomas Dale "well approved" of it.

"The bruit of this marriage came soon to Powhatan's knowledge, and was also acceptable to him, as 'appeared by his sudden consent.' So, some ten days after, he sent an old uncle of hers, named Opachisco, as his deputy, to give her away in the church, and two of his sons to see the marriage solemnized. They were accordingly married about the 5th of April, and since then the English have had friendly commerce and trade not only with Powhatan himself, but also with his subjects."

Before her marriage, the Governor was at great pains to have Pocahontas "carefully instructed in the Christian religion," in which "she had made much progress." On her return to Jamestown, about April 1, 1614, she was baptized, and was the first convert of her tribe to Christianity. "Master Whittaker, the minister," performed the ceremony. When writing home soon after, he said, "But that which is best, one Pocahontas, or Matoa, the daughter of Powhatan, is married to an honest and discreet English gentleman, Master Rolfe, and that after she had openly

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renounced her country's idolatry, professed the faith of Jesus Christ, and was baptized; which thing Sir Thomas Dale had laboured a long time to ground in her."

Pocahontas was nineteen years old when she was married. "For feature, countenance, and proportion," she "exceeded any of the rest of her people;" as she did also "for wit and spirit." "Her fame even spread in England."

When Sir Thomas Dale returned to England in June, 1616, "from the hardest task he ever undertook," he took with him "some ten or twelve of that country" to be educated in England. Among these "the most remarkable person was Pocahontas, married to one Rolfe an Englishman." She was most favourably received at court as the "Lady Rebecca," and with "her father counsellor" was "graciously used, and both were well placed at the mask." her pleasures were but very transient. Early in March of the following year, 1617, she was "upon her return home," though "sorely against her will." She then embarked for her native country, but only reached Gravesend, where she fell ill and died, at the

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early age of twenty-one. During her stay in London, she had been admired by all; every one was talking about her, and her picture was sought after and considered an acceptable and a valuable present.

But to return to Captain Smith; after his release, Powhatan was very curious to know what had brought him into the country. Smith, unwilling to say that the English had come to settle and take possession of the country, told him a story about being overpowered by the Spaniards, their enemies, in a fight, and obliged by extreme weather to make for his shore. Mutual confidence was thus established. Powhatan informed Smith of the extent of his dominions, and the character of the neighbouring The Captain "requited his discourse" by tribes. "describing to him the territories of Europe which were subject to his great King, the innumerable multitude of his ships, the terrible manner of fighting" under Captain Newport, whose "greatness Powhatan admired, and not a little feared." He promised to supply Smith with corn, venison, or whatever food he wanted, in return for hatchets

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and copper, and that "none should disturb them." Thus satisfied, Smith was sent home with four men, "one that usually carried his gown and knapsack after him, two others loaded with bread, and one to accompany him." Smith arrived at the Fort, at Jamestown, on 8th January, 1608.

While a prisoner with the Indians, Smith was a witness to their "Religion and Ceremony." It was conducted in this wise. "Each with a rattle began at ten o'clock in the morning to sing about the fire, which they environed with a circle of meal, and after a foot or two from that, at the end of each song, laid down two or three grains of wheat, continuing this order till they had included six or seven hundred in a half circle, and after that two or three more circles in like manner, a handbreadth from each other. That done, at each song, they put betwixt every three, two, or five grains, a little stick, so counting as an old woman counts her Pater Noster.

"One disguised with a great skin, his head hung round with little skins of weasels and other vermin, with a coronet of feathers on his head, painted as ugly as the devil, at the end of each song will make 吊

many signs and demonstrations, with strange and vehement actions; great cakes of deer suet, deer, and tobacco, he casteth in the fire; till six o'clock in the evening their howling would continue ere they would depart. Each morning in the coldest frost, the principal, to the number of twenty or thirty, assembled themselves in a round circle a good distance from the town, where, they told me, they consulted where to hunt the next day. So fat they fed me, that I much doubted they intended to have sacrificed me to the Quiyoughquosicke, which is a superior power they worship; a more uglier thing cannot be described. One they have for chief sacrifices, which also they call Ouiyoughquosicke. To cure the sick, a man with a rattle, and extreme howling, shouting, singing, and such violent gestures and antic actions over the patient, will suck out blood and phlegm from the patient out of their unable stomack, or any diseased place, as no labour will more try them." In passing over the water in foul weather, they offer tobacco to their god to conciliate his favour. "The death of any they lament with great sorrow and weeping.

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Their Kings they bury betwixt two mats within their houses, with all his beads, jewels, hatchets, and copper: the others in graves like ours. They acknowledge no resurrection. Powhatan hath three brethren and two sisters, each of his brethren succeeded (the) other." The Kings have as many wives as they will, their subjects sometimes two wives, but most commonly only one.

During Smith's absence a Mr. Archer was sworn one of the Council, and when the Captain returned, he had him "indicted upon a chapter in Leviticus for the death of his two men." Smith was tried the day he returned, and was to have been hanged the next day. But his life was happily saved.

Captain Newport arrived January, 1608, in the evening, with the first supply, "to our unspeakable comfort." He "found the colony consisting of no more than forty persons; of these ten only able men." Thus in six months the number of the settlers had been reduced to less than one half.

Having landed and refreshed his men, Captain Newport immediately set to work to employ "some of them about a fair store house, others about a

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stove, and his mariners about a church; all of which works they finished cheerfully and in short time."

Just before this, a disastrous fire broke out in the settlement. "Our town was almost quite burnt, with all our apparel and provision. Many of our old men diseased, and many of our new for want of lodging, perished. Good Mr. Hunt, our preacher, lost all his library, and all that he had but the clothes on his back, yet none ever saw him repine. happened in the winter of that extreme frost, 1607." The houses "have been better rebuilded, though as yet in no great uniformity either for the fashion or beauty of the street." To make "their houses so much the more handsome," the colonists "dressed their chambers and inward rooms" with "a fine kind of mat the Indians make." The houses were built with "wide and large country chimneys," and covered, as the Indians' were, "with the bark of trees, as durable and as good proof against storms and winter weather as the best tiles." By these means they were defended from "the piercing sunbeams of summer," and the "inner lodgings" were kept "cool enough, which before, in sultry weather, would be

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like stoves, whilst they were, as at first, pargetted and plastered with bitumen, or tough clay."

Captain Newport, accompanied by Captain John Smith, and Matthew Scrivener, "with thirty or forty chosen men for their guard," then went on a trading expedition up the river Pamaunkey.

On this occasion Captain Newport had an interview with the great Powhatan. "This proud savage, having his finest women and the principal of his chief men assembled, sat in ranks" with "such a majesty," and bade them welcome, "causing a place to be made by himself to sit." He was presented with a suit of red cloth, a white greyhound, and a "As jewels he esteemed them, and with a great oration made by three of his nobles (if there be any amongst savages), kindly accepted them, with a public confirmation of a perpetual league and They were all treated with the greatfriendship." est kindness by Powhatan, who proclaimed Captain Smith "a weroane (King) of Powhatan, and that all his subjects should so esteem us, and no man account us strangers, and that the corn, women, and country should be to us as to his own people."

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Before taking his leave Captain Newport gave Powhatan a boy thirteen years old, named Thomas Savage, who afterwards rendered most important service to the colony as an interpreter. For Savage, Powhatan gave Namontack, his trusty servant, to Newport, who took him to England on his return. Wingfield, the first President, and Archer, went with him.

It was not very long before Captain Newport came back to Jamestown with a ship well laden with corn, wheat, beans, and peas, "to the great comfort of the colony." He took over one hundred and twenty new settlers with him. He looked carefully to their prosperity, enquired "into the carriage both of the Councillors and other officers," some of whom he removed from their places, and then once more returned to England.

The greatest vigilance was necessary against danger from the native Indians. Some professed themselves to be friends to the new settlers, others were declared enemies to them, while all were known to be wily and treacherous. The great Powhatan himself had well nigh exterminated the whole colony because his "humour was not obeyed," the Eng-

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lish not sending him the weapons he desired. He had presented Newport, on his departure, with twenty turkeys, on the condition of receiving from him twenty swords, which immediately were sent to him. He afterwards made Captain Smith a similar present, and not receiving what he wanted in return, "caused his people with twenty devices to obtain them," They would surprise the English at their work, by ambuscade, or any other way. command from England being so authoritative not to offend them, they became "so insolent there was no rule." They grew bolder and bolder till they "meddled with Captain Smith, who," without further deliberation, "gave them such an encounter." Some he "so hunted up and down the isle, some he so terrified with whipping, beating, and imprisonment, that for revenge they surprised two of his foraging disorderly soldiers," and boldly threatened to force Smith to re-deliver seven savages, which for their villanies he detained prisoners, or "we were all but dead men." But Smith was not to be daunted by any such threats. He "sallied out amongst them, and in less than an hour he so hampered their inso-

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lencies, they brought him his two men, desiring peace without any further composition for their prisoners." All were agreed in one point that the savages "were directed only by Powhatan to obtain weapons, to cut our own throats." When he found his treachery discovered, and his plans frustrated, Powhatan "sent his messengers and his dearest daughter Pocahontas with presents to excuse him of the injuries done," with "assurance of his love for ever." The Indian prisoners Smith afterwards delivered to Pocahontas.

On the 2nd of June, 1608, Captain Smith left Jamestown to explore the vast bay of the Chesapeake. With a company of fourteen persons he "performed his discovery in an open barge near three tons burthen." In two voyages, which occupied about three months of the summer, he navigated nearly 3000 miles. From these discoveries Smith composed his Map of Virginia, the first map ever printed of any part of the afterwards United States of America. This map he sent home by Newport before the close of the year 1608.

On his return, Captain Ratcliffe was deposed and Smith formally elected President in his stead.

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About this time Captain Newport again arrived with a second supply and seventy emigrants, but not all the kind of persons that should have been sent over. "When you send again," Smith was obliged to write to the Virginian Company in London, "I entreat you rather send but thirty carpenters, husbandmen, gardeners, fishermen, blacksmiths, masons, and diggers up of trees and roots, well provided, than a thousand of such as we have."

When the ships had left, Smith employed his authority to enforce industry. Six hours in the day were spent in work; the rest might be given to pastime. The gentlemen were taught the use of the axe, and soon became accomplished woodcutters. "He who would not work, might not eat;" and Jamestown assumed the appearance of a regular place of abode. An unfortunate accident happened about this time, caused by an explosion of gunpowder. The President was dangerously wounded, and compelled to seek surgical aid in England. Captain Smith was therefore obliged to leave the colony in the autumn of 1609, and he never again returned to it. "He united the highest spirit of

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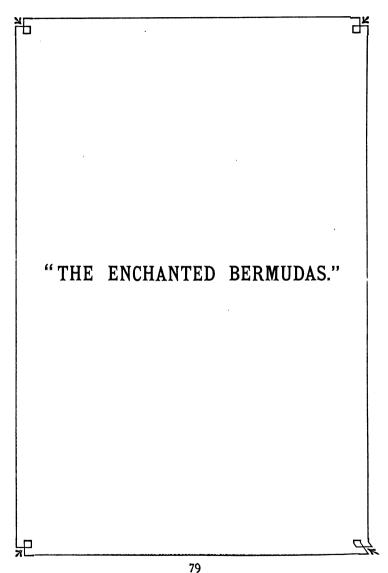
adventure," says the Historian of America, "with consummate powers of action. His courage and self-possession accomplished what others esteemed desperate. Fruitful in expedients, he was prompt in execution. He was accustomed to lead, not to send his men to danger,—would suffer want rather than borrow, and starve sooner than not pay."

The departure of Smith was a great misfortune to The people soon "abandoned themthe colony. selves to improvident idleness," and in less than six months, their number of nearly five hundred was reduced to sixty. Indolence, vice, and famine were the destroyers. Despair lent energy to the few that remained. In their last "extremity of distress," they determined to desert the colony, and sail for Newfoundland. They would have "burnt the town in which they had been so wretched," before they left it, but were prevented by Sir Thomas Gates, who had been deputed Governor until the arrival of the newly constituted Governor, Lord De La Warr. Gates "None dropped a tear, for was the last to leave. none had enjoyed one day of happiness." But the colony which had passed through so many dangers

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and difficulties, was not to be abandoned. The colonists had not left the James river before they fell in with Lord De La Warr's fleet from England. He arrived the 10th of June, 1610, and on that day "the restoration of the colony was solemnly begun by supplications to God." The colonists saw in their deliverance the hand of their Creator. "It is," they said, "the arm of the Lord of Hosts, who would have his people pass the Red Sea and the Wilderness, and then possess the Land of Canaan." The mild but firm government of Lord De La Warr soon restored confidence. people returned to habits of industry, and went about with cheerful hearts and willing minds. The stability of the colony was secured, and though Virginia was afterwards visited with many trials and vicissitudes, she passed nobly through them all, and thus laid the foundation of the greatest Republic of modern times —The United States of America.





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"THE ENCHANTED BERMUDAS."

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THE successful plantation of the colony in Virginia was the cause of similar attempts being made in other directions, and James I., as well as Charles I., granted charters for plantation and settlement in many of the West India Islands. The earliest colony planted in any of these islands was in the Bermudas, or Somers Islands.

When Sir Thomas Gates sailed from England in 1609, by direction of the Virginia Company, with a fleet of eight ships, with emigrants and supplies for the relief of Virginia, "they were surprised with a most extreme violent storm, which scattered the whole fleet." Seven of the ships safely arrived at Virginia; but the "Admiral," with Sir George Somers and about 160 persons on board, sprung a leak, and for six days "one hundred men were kept working at

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two pumps night and day," and compelled "to do their utmost to save themselves from sudden sinking." Notwithstanding their incessant pumping and "casting out of water by buckets, and all other means, the water covered all the goods within the hold, and all men were utterly tired and spent in strength." Overcome with labour, and hopeless of any succour, most of them fell asleep and "yielded themselves to the mercy of the sea, being all very desirous to die upon any shore wheresoever."

Sir George Somers, sitting at the stern, "seeing the ship desperate of relief, looking every minute when the ship would sink," espied land, which he judged to be "that dreadful coast of the Bermudas, which islands were, of all nations, said and supposed to be enchanted and inhabited with witches and devils, which grew by reason of accustomed monstrous thunder storm and tempest near unto those islands." The whole coast was known to be "so wondrous dangerous of rocks that few could approach them but with unspeakable hazard of shipwreck."

In a kind of desperate resolution the ship was

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directed for these islands, and, being high water, it "ran right between two strong rocks, where it stuck fast without breaking."

All their bread was lost, and most of their goods, but the people themselves landed in safety; "the soil and air was most sweet and delicate." For ten months they remained on shore, during which time they were busily employed in building "two small barks." In these they all left the Bermudas for Virginia, which they safely reached on 23rd May, 1610, without the loss of a single life.

Sir George Somers, who himself wrote an account of this voyage to King James' secretary of state, Robert, Earl of Salisbury, said he was going to return to those islands for fish and hogs for the supply of Virginia, and that it was "the most beautiful place he ever went to for such provisions, as well as fowls."

Lord De La Warr, the Governor of Virginia, wished him to go there for this "store of provisions, to serve the whole colony for the winter;" and thither "the good old gentleman" went, "out of his love and zeal, not motioning, but most cheerfully and resolutely

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undertaking to perform so dangerous a voyage." He did all that was required, but the hardships and fatigue of body were too much for his already exhausted frame, and hastened his death, which took place very soon after "this painful voyage," in November, 1611. Yet his name was to live for ever.

It was resolved to call the Bermudas, which "had twice changed name, being first christened Virgionola," the Somers' Islands, "because of the continual temperate air, and in remembrance of Sir George Somers, who died there." A few years later, a monument was raised to his memory in the chief island, St. George.

Soon after the death of Sir George Somers, King James I. granted the third patent for Virginia. This patent included the Bermudas "and all islands within three hundred leagues of the Virginia shore." And it was under this patent that the settlement of the Bermudas, or Somers' Islands, was begun.

They were granted to Henry, Earl of Southampton, Lucy, Countess of Bedford, William, Earl of Pembroke, William Lord Paget, William Lord Cavendish,

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and many others, who were incorporated by the name of "the Governor and Company of the City of London, for the plantation of the Somers' Islands," with every kind of privilege and absolute government.

When it was known that these fertile islands were about to be planted, there were plenty of persons in England desirous to try their fortunes there. For in those days, as now, there were lots of people ready to take advantage of the opportunity to emigrate to a foreign land, where they hoped to enjoy greater comforts and live more to their tastes than in their own country. But, as the seed must be sown before the corn can be reaped, and the tree be planted before the fruit can be gathered, so must the emigrant expect to work before he can enjoy either comfort or riches. And so those who went to the Somers' Islands did not find, as they expected, everything they required ready to their hands, and were disappointed in proportion as their expectations had been raised. They found out that labour and industrious, frugal habits were necessary to secure a happy existence and a permanent home. So the first accounts re-

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ceived from the new settlement were very discouraging. "Little good was to be expected from the Bermudas," wrote one who was well-informed of the real state of things there. And could it be otherwise? "Only tobacco was made there." There were, it is true, some ill-directed efforts to cultivate the ground and to sow the land, but, we are told, the "rats so multiplied that they destroyed whatever was planted. It was supposed that the ships from Europe first brought them to the island. They destroyed everything, even to fruit and corn indoors, and increased to such an alarming extent that they covered the ground, and had nests in the trees. This calamity lasted for some time, but at length ceased all of a sudden.

The planters began to despair: they looked for a paradise and found themselves worse off than they had been in their native land. The new country required the work of man's hand "to bring forth her increase," and because the planters did not work as they ought to have done, they "feared to die with famine." But their despair was premature, their fears were ill-grounded. The island was found to abound

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in swine, fowl, and fish, and in all kinds of good provisions, and these, with more emigrants and fresh supplies, sent over by the Bermudas Company, opportunely arriving, the people at length "began to nestle, and plant there very handsomely," and were able to return something to England.

Among other things, the ships brought back ambergris, of which there was "great store," and seed pearls. One piece of ambergris was found "as big as the body of a giant, the head and one arm wanting, but so foolishly handled that it brake in pieces." The largest piece weighed about sixty-eight ounces; altogether, it weighed some eighty pounds. It fetched a great price, the larger pieces selling "for twelve or fifteen shillings an ounce more than the smaller pieces." The value of the ambergris and pearls brought home was 900l.

But the Spaniards, our old enemy, were enviously watching the new plantation. They took the success of the English sorely to heart. The Spanish Secretary of State complained to the English Ambassador at Madrid, of King James giving permission to his subjects to plant in Virginia and the Bermudas,

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which, he said, "of right belonged to the King of Spain, whose title to those lands," he urged, "was indisputable by the conquest of Castille, and by the Pope's Bull of Donation." The Spaniards had then almost a monopoly of the Foreign trade, besides many settlements in various parts of the West Indies, and "nothing pleased" at the success of the English, "threatened to remove them." The colonists "nothing dismayed at such threats," trusted rather to the difficulty of access than to any strength of their own." And they rightly trusted, for the Spaniards, "dismayed at the frequency of hurricanes, durst not adventure there, but called it Dæmoniorum Insulam," and so for the time gave up all attempts against it. The Earl of Northampton wrote to King James, "our men grow more confident in the safe possession of a place they inhabit so peaceably."

In the month of October, 1616, there happened one of the most marvellous and successful attempts to cross the Atlantic Ocean ever heard of in navigation. Five planters, who were dissatisfied with the government of Richard More, planned the boldest enterprise that perhaps was ever carried out. They

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determined on going back to England, and fearing the Governor might perhaps prevent them if he knew their design, kept it a profound secret. So they volunteered to build him a boat, in which they said he would be able to fish with comfort and safety in the open sea—a relaxation he very much enjoyed. They accordingly set about their task and invited the Governor on a certain day to come and inspect their work. He came, but when he arrived at the appointed place, neither the boat nor the builders were anywhere to be seen. So well had they kept their secret, that they had launched their boat "of about two tons, little bigger than a double wherry, and provided with victuals, had committed themselves to the mercy of the ocean." Their voyage was a successful one, and the wonderful little craft with her courageous crew of five Englishmen, "safely arrived in England." This extraordinary feat was the talk of the day, and may certainly be called one of the most daring exploits of sea adventure ever heard of.

All kinds of inducements were held out to persons in England to go out to the Bermudas; in some cases

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force was even resorted to. A messenger of the Privy Council Chamber was accused of "pressing maidens to be sent to the Bermudas and Virginia," and contrived to "raise money thereby." was not suffered to proceed in such courses, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension. tended he had a commission from the Crown for what he did. His "undue proceedings bred such terror to the poor maidens, that forty fled from one parish alone, to obscure places, and their parents did not know what had become of them." Two years later, in 1620, children as well as maidens became victims to the great spirit for colonisation then uppermost in England; the City of London appointed one hundred children "from their superfluous multitude," to be transported to Virginia, there to be bound apprentices, "upon very beneficial conditions." Some of these were sent to the Bermudas. But a difficulty arose out of this strange resolution. The "ill-disposed children" declared "their unwillingness to go." The City of London wanting authority to deliver, and the Company authority to transport them against their will, applied to the Secretary of State, Sir Robert

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Naunton, "to get over the difficulty." They said these "ill-disposed children" might under severe masters "be brought to goodness," and that the City was "especially desirous to be disburdened of them." And so thought the Secretary of State.

When Captain Butler arrived Governor in 1610. the high character which the Somers' Islands bore in England made it fashionable for persons of rank to encourage their settlement, and many of the nobility themselves bought plantations there. No less than five hundred persons went over with the new Gover-It has been generally thought that the poet Andrew Marvel was among the notable persons who some years later went to the Bermudas, and was so delighted with the enchanting scenery and the luxurious soil, that he wrote the following verses. They are, perhaps, as beautiful as anything he ever penned, and have been considered a proof of his having visited these islands. Readers of Shakspeare will remember that some critics have supposed our Great Dramatist to have laid the scene of "The Tempest" in the Somers Islands, and made "the King's ship to be wrecked on the still vexed

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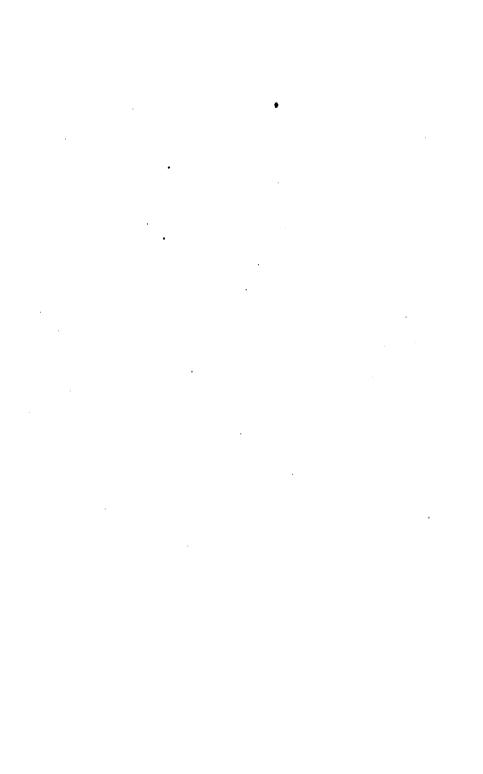
Bermoothes." Here are Marvell's verses, sang "in the English boat:"—

Where the remote Bermudas ride In th' ocean's bosom unespied, From a small boat that row'd along, The list'ning winds received their song. "What should we do but sing His praise That led us through the watery maze Unto an isle so long unknown, And yet far kinder than our own? Where He the huge sea monsters racks, That lift the deep upon their backs; He lands us on a grassy stage. Safe from the storms and prelates' rage. He gave us this eternal spring Which here enamels everything; And sends the fowls to us in care, On daily visits through the air. He hangs in shades the orange bright, Like golden lamps in a green night, And does in the pomegranate's close Jewels more rich than Ormuz shows. He makes the figs our mouths to meet, And throws the melons at our feet. But apples, plants of such a price, No tree could ever bear them twice. With cedars, chosen by His hand, From Lebanon, He stores the land:



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And makes the hollow seas that roar, Proclaim the ambergris on shore. He cast (of which we rather boast) The gospel's pearl upon our coast; And in these rocks for us did frame A temple where to sound His name. Oh, let our voice His praise exalt Till it arrive at Heaven's vault, Which then, perhaps, rebounding may Echo beyond the Mexic bay." Thus sang they in the English boat, A holy and a cheerful note; And all the way, to guide their chime, With falling oars they kept the time.

The islands were populous and prosperous, and Captain Butler applied himself to maintain them in that condition. He introduced for the first time an Assembly, by whom a set of laws for the government of the people was drawn up. But the government of them was under the control of the "Governor and Company of the Somers Islands" in England, to whom, as we have seen, James I. had granted a Charter of Incorporation. The Company appointed their own Governors, and all the other officers in the islands, who were bound to carry out the commissions

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and instructions given to them. When a law was made in the colony which did not please the Company in London, it was soon repealed. This led to frequent complaints from the colonists, and sometimes from the London Company. At one time the Company thought they suffered in the case of Wrecks, and the colonists were threatened with a revocation of the law which allowed a moiety to the recoverers. A curious instance of complaint on this score happened about this time. A Spanish vessel was wrecked near these islands, and her freight, which consisted of gold, silver, and merchandise, to the value of more than 6000 crowns, "was seized by the English there." At least so said the Spanish Ambassador in London, who "demanded immediate satisfaction for these losses." The English Company denied these statements. They expressed their surprise at the Ambassador's allegations; said thanks rather than accusations were deserved, and had, in fact, been given by the better sort of the unfortunate Spaniards who were wrecked. The vessel was suddenly beaten all to shivers ten miles from land; no treasure could be recovered, and every means

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was taken to assist and provide for the comfort of the shipwrecked passengers. But Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador in England, was not satisfied with this explanation. He threatened to refer the whole business to his master the King of Spain, unless satisfaction was at once given for the losses and injuries sustained by the Spaniards. The whole case was therefore brought before our Privy Council. Then the Spanish Ambassador acknowledged the speedy justice of the Company in "the recovery of such goods as were saved," but begged to be allowed to send over "a man of his own" for the recovery of the goods that were lost. The Privy Council, "loth to put him to the trouble of sending a man of his own," promised to appoint some one to go over who should give a true account of whatever more goods there were to be recovered. Commissioners were thereupon appointed to examine the inhabitants of the Somers Islands about this Spanish wreck, and Captain John Bernard was appointed the Governor elect. When they arrived, Governor Butler had left the island. He had "secretly fled, much to the surprise of all," for it was "never believed that he would

we a same that he that her street is be was a series and a series is the an animal bear to the view wo have a see and it in the ene l'or hanne ver la bler de l'Ares कर भवा के समाव से प्राप्त के कार वेल्यू है formately but a life was use the say better a was visit and primarily very to the better The Foreston at his best to their court greek and wooded a diag sing you man. Then the erpresent tyanaris signal a venus grouns that the margin is made from which we are be as the margine. and the religion that the self gill end since a the book of the simp in the bonom of the sea. for more boiler accepted the gift; whether theely male in it to effervaris repented of my number say. He wast from February and John which the water was room that on where the ship went down before the countries in recovering mything. Som afterraces the English Commissioners arrived We see had left, and only five of the shipwrecked men companied on the Blands. Other complaints were made at the same time, so the Privy Council decided

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on ordering an immediate inquiry into the true state of the plantations. They desired to know how all moneys were collected, how procured, and expended; what were the abuses and grievances, and how they were to be prevented in future; and King James directed the Privy Council to write to the colonists, acquainting them with the King's "pious and princely care of them, and the course in hand to provide better for them." The fullest inquiry into the state of both the plantations of the Somers Islands and Virginia was instituted. "All charters, books, letters, and any other writings, belonging or relating to them," were ordered to be given up by the two Companies to the Commissioners appointed to make these inquiries; as well as "all boxes and packets of letters hereafter brought over from those parts," to be by the Commissioners "broken open, perused, and disposed of, as they shall find cause."

Such inquiries were against the wish of both companies. They had hitherto governed these plantations as they liked, and were not at all disposed to be interfered with. Disputes arose in consequence between Lord Cavendish, Governor of the Somers

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Island Company, and the Earl of Warwick, Governor of the Virginia Company. "A gréat faction fell out" between them; "aspersions and bitter invectives" were exchanged, and the two Governors "fell so foul that the lie passed and repassed." Sir Edward Sackville, one of the Company, "carried himself so insolently before King James, that his Majesty "was fain to take him down soundly and roundly." factions "were grown as violent as between Guelph and Ghibeline," wrote John Chamberlain, a great authority of the period; "they seldom meet but they quarrel. Yet their ladies forgot not their old familiarity, and lamented this misfortune. If the society be not dissolved soon, or remodelled," he added, "worse effects may follow." And so King James thought, and great changes were made in the government of both these Companies.

Great changes were likewise made in reference to the exportation of tobacco, then the principal commodity of those colonies. The King was to receive one-third part of all the tobacco coming from these islands, and sixpence per pound upon the other two parts. An abatement was ordered from twelvepence

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to ninepence per pound upon tobacco for all charges belonging to the King, and the Bermudas and Virginia Companies were granted the sole importation of it into the King's dominions. At one time the duty on tobacco had been but fourpence per pound.

In 1623, the debts of the Bermudas Company were 1400l., and the Privy Council ordered "that 400l. should be borne by an imposition upon all tobacco that came that year from thence," that "the residue should be paid equally by the adventurers (that is, the Company), according to each man's share," and that those who refused to pay should be proceeded against, and compelled to do so."

Smoking must have become pretty general in England by this time; at least, so we gather from the terms of a contract the Solicitor-General was commanded by King James to draw up, for the tobacco imported into England from Virginia and the Bermudas. The House of Commons petitioned against the import of foreign tobacco; "not of the growth of the king's dominions;" the planters and adventurers for consideration of the languishing state of those colonies "which can only subsist at present by the sale of

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their tobacco at reasonable prices." The King said he "was well assured those plantations could not prosper if they relied upon tobacco only and neglected other things of greater consequence." he required Solicitor-General Heath to draw up a contract with the planters and adventurers of those colonies, "for all their tobacco to be delivered for the King's use." It set forth that the King was "willing to contract for the import of a sufficient quantity for England and Ireland;" that he would prohibit the import of foreign tobacco as requested, and the planting of any considerable quantity in England; and that he would take of those colonies 400,000 lbs. weight yearly of two sorts, the better at 151. the cwt., the inferior at 10l. the cwt. The two companies were to be allowed to export to foreign countries all imported above that quantity.

But tobacco was still to be a subject of complaint. Robert Staples, a minister, and sixty-seven "poor planters in the Somers Islands," brought over "a small quantity of tobacco, the fruits of their labours for sixteen years," and they petitioned the Privy Council against an imposition of ninepence in the

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pound, "more than the tobacco will vield." said they had lived in the islands ever since the infancy of the plantation, and had lately brought to England "their small means in tobacco," which had been detained in the Custom House four months. They were "driven to the greatest extremity," for want of it. "Some of them had been arrested for payment of victuals, lodging, and clothes," and they were all "anxious to return very soon." This petition was presented to Parliament on 4th June, 1628, and the House of Commons, a few days afterwards, petitioned the King about it. They besought his Majesty to take into consideration "the heavy pressures" of the adventurers and planters of the Somers Islands, who, having "about fifteen years past, first discovered the place, obtained a patent from King James, with divers privileges, to encourage them to attempt the plantation and fortifying thereof, which, with much labour and hazard, they had at length effected." That for the support of their annual expenses, those islands yielded at present "nothing of value but tobacco, which was so overcharged that great numbers of the planters were in

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danger utterly to perish;" and they argued that it was contrary to law, and directly against an express grant in their patent, that the planters should be taxed more than five per cent. upon their goods imported. Ninepence a pound was demanded for customs upon their tobacco, when they ought to pay but three halfpence per pound. This petition had the desired effect; the duty was reduced.

The rage for planting tobacco had become excessive. Enormous quantities were not only grown in the English plantations abroad, but it was even planted in many parts of England. Proclamations were issued to put a stop to so much of this tobacco planting. King Charles himself wrote to the Governor and Company of the Somers Islands about it. He told them that "considering the care taken to settle their government and encourage the inhabitants to plant real commodities," he "marvelled" that the planters should apply themselves wholly to tobacco, that he had long expected some better fruit than tobacco and smoke from them, and he commanded them not to plant so much as they had hitherto done. Every planter had his proportion

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limited; and no tobacco was to be received "anywhere but at the port of London." Yet, although there were complaints of the large quantities of tobacco grown in the island, the people increased in number and prospered. There were above 2000 people in the Somers Islands in 1628; many houses and churches had been built, and forts and castles furnished with ordnance and ammunition. Occasionally animals as well as other curiosities came from thence. The Duke of Buckingham gave instructions for merchants from all places, but especially from Virginia, Bermudas, the East Indies, &c., "to be dealt with for all manner of rare beasts, fowls and birds, shells and stones, &c." The King himself "very earnestly" wished to have some of the "flying squirrels from Virginia," which had been brought to England.

So prosperity smiled upon the Bermudas. In twenty-eight years from the time the islands had been settled, the planters "became so numerous," that many "inconsiderately dispersed themselves," and many went to St. Lucia, where they were "assaulted by the savages and suffered very much sickness." Four or five hundred more "were ready

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to depart because of the increase of the people." In fact, the Somers Islands became over-populated.

In the midst of all this prosperity, religious controversies sprang up to disturb the peace of the colonists, and at last became so serious, that Laud, then Archbishop of Canterbury, interfered, and called the company to account. They told him they had always taken care "that the discipline of the Church of England should be used in the islands;" that they had sent over books of Homilies and Common Prayer, which were daily used in their several churches, and that strict orders had been given to have their directions obeyed, and that they had to the uttermost of their power enjoined conformity to the Church, according to the Archbishop's pleasure. The Governor and Council in the islands were strictly required by the Company in London to see that the Archbishop's directions, which they also received two years ago, were carried out. Richard Caswell, who confessed to having given the Archbishop the information as to the discipline used in the churches in the islands, and the non-conformity of the Deputy-Governor, and most of the ministers and

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the council there, was, for his pains, suspended from his place by the Company.

Richard Norwood, himself a minister there, wrote home a long account of the disagreements between himself and other ministers of the Church, and the "diversity of opinions on ecclesiastical discipline." He complained, in particular, of "the manner of catechising all sorts of men and women, especially believers, that had by their lives given good testimony of their faith;" which, he said, was neither fit nor lawful.

The whole country consisted of two parties—Independents and Presbyterians—each under two ministers, who did "much instigate the people on either side one against the other." "The ministers had gone to such lengths," he wrote, "as to make a man quite out of love with the government of the clergy, as they were called." The celebrated William Prynne was entreated by Norwood "to use some Christian insinuation" to remedy this state of things. Prynne was known to be a violent enemy to Laud.

The Archbishop required the Book of Homilies and Common Prayer to be read in all their churches;

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when the Holy Sacrament was received, they were to adopt "the reverent posture of kneeling," and the ministers to use "the accustomed prayers and decent ceremony of signing with the cross in baptism."

Prynne had been twice fined 5000l., each time by the Star Chamber, and had been condemned to the pillory and to lose his ears for his satirical writings. On the last occasion, for satirizing the conduct of Laud, he had both his cheeks branded with S.L. (schismatic leveller), and was sentenced to be imprisoned for life in Jersey, but he was afterwards released by the Long Parliament, returned to London in triumph, became member for Newport, in Cornwall, and in turn was the chief manager of the trial of his old enemy, Archbishop Laud.

Richard Norwood had also been thirty years a schoolmaster in Bermudas. He had "generally about twenty-four scholars," who, he said, in one of his letters, "came for several things; as some for grammar, some for writing and arithmetic, &c." He heard there were complaints against him, and "attempts made to put him out of the school," but

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he urgently begged the Company not to put him off with disgrace, "where he had been thirty years," since the first settlement of the plantation, but to give him an opportunity to answer the charges brought against him, as he "did not even know in what they consisted." But troubles were heaping up thick and fast in England, and, in the midst of them all, Norwood, and the charges against him, were forgotten.

In a "declaration," which "Robert, Earl of Warwick, Lord High Admiral of England and of all the Plantations belonging to any His Majesties the King of England's subjects upon the coasts of America, Governor of the Company of London for the Plantation of the Summer Islands," made in October, 1644, to the plantation, the inhabitants were told that the Company did not intend to anticipate or prevent the determination of Parliament in ecclesiastical or civil matters. The Government as it then stood was to be continued for the present; the public administration of God's worship was left to the ministers and people; masters of families were enjoined so to catechize and otherwise instruct their

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children and servants, "that all might come to the knowledge of God," and be restrained "from careless and sinful expense of their precious time in sloth, idleness, or any ways to God's dishonour and their own hurt." They were ordered to be careful of the security of the islands; and "for that tippling-houses, idleness, and ill-company are those anvils whereon Satan, with our own lusts, forgeth out all manner of sin and wickedness," great care was to be taken to prevent the same, as well as "the horrible sin of perjury." Every encouragement and assistance was promised to those who would produce staple commodities; but free trade, for the time, could not be allowed.

Through all the great changes that took place in England, during the last years of King Charles the First's life, the Somers Islands were faithful to the Royalist cause, as were also Barbadoes, Virginia, and Antigua. Letters were sent by order of the Council of State to all the English plantations, to give them notice of the change of Government and to require them "to continue their obedience as they look for protection." The Commonwealth of England also directed, on

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New Year's Day, 1650, that the Government of the Bermudas be settled on Captain Forster and his Council, as already appointed by the Company; that all captains and commanders within the islands be nominated and appointed by the Governor with consent of the Council of State, that the Governor and Council choose another Secretary in place of John Vaughan, the Governor and all officers of trust take the engagement immediately after the settlement of the Government; and the persons of Captain Turnor, late Governor, and Mr. Viner be secured and sent to England with examinations of their crimes and misdemeanors.

No attention was paid by the colonists to these directions. This so exasperated the English Government, that they passed an Act, which was drawn up under the immediate superintendence of Bradshaw himself, prohibiting trade with the Bermudas, and the other plantations "in rebellion against the Commonwealth." The same day this Act was passed (3 Oct. 1650) orders were given to the generals at sea, to make stay of any ships, trading contrary to the Act, and in February, 1651, Sir George Ayscue and

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the other Commissioners received instructions "for reducing Barbadoes, Bermudas, &c., to the obedience of the Commonwealth."

In the September following, the Council of State in England sent a list of the names of officers to be placed in command in the islands, and they were commanded to take the oaths "That they shall be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England, as it is now established without a King or House of Lords, and execute faithfully their several trusts." But the Government in Bermudas refused to act upon any orders of the Council of State in England. Sir George Ayscue was so long with his fleet at Barbadoes before he could "reduce" that island, that it was a considerable time before Bermudas had communication with the mother country.

Early in 1652 a letter was received from the Government in Bermudas, by the Company in England, showing the sufferings which the colonists had undergone by their refusal to abandon the royal cause. They said in this letter that they had not received a line of instruction either from the Governor or any member of the Company, though they had

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long since "met with a printed paper, entitled an Act prohibiting trade with Barbadoes, Virginia, Bermudas, and Antigua; in which Act they were termed rebels and traitors." That all ships were forbidden to trade with them "whereby their necessities might be re-But being in this sad condition, debarred of shipping, and hopeless of any supply "in the day of our distress, it pleased the Lord" to send a Dutch vessel into their harbour, freighted with many necessary commodities for the poor inhabitants. begged to be allowed to trade with this Dutch ship, and "being well acquainted with their present wants, and in despair of any other supply," also "by reason of a great wind which blew away most of our summer tobacco," which made it unfit for the port of London, the Governor gave them liberty to trade; and thus "the poor people were indifferently supplied with many necessaries, and the honorable Company no way prejudiced;" besides, "the peace of the colony was firmly strengthened, which otherwise had been endangered, and all the Company's rents were secured."

In June, 1653, the Government of the Somers

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Islands was invested in certain persons, with all the powers contained in the original Letters Patent, to the exclusion of any others. They were authorised "to act and do all such things as might most conduce to the advantage of this commonwealth and the inhabitants of those Islands, and for the protecting and encouraging the people of God there;" and they were directed "to examine who were the actors, contrivors and abettors of the rebellion there."

But things did not even then go on as smoothly as the English Government at home expected. The Governor and Deputy-Governor were turned out, and the laws enforced that were made in the late King's time, when all processes, &c., were in the King's name, both for Church and State. According to those laws, the Deputy-Governor, with several of the inhabitants, met and declared that "they heard that King Charles was put to death, which act they abhorred as bloody, traitorous and rebellious, and presently proclaimed Charles II. to be King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and all the dominions thereof," and agreed that they would not

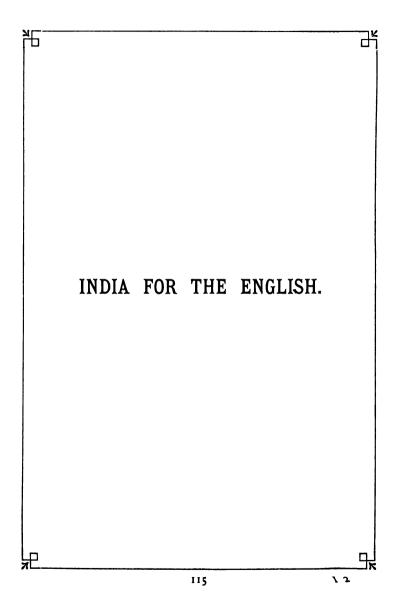
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be governed by any other than the King's laws for Church and State. They compelled the Oath of Supremacy to be taken, and imprisoned those that refused to take it. They banished the Independents from the islands, who they declared were of that party which put the King to death. The old Company in England, after hearing of these transactions, voted an act of indemnity to all the inhabitants of the Somers Islands, paid salaries, and gave gratuities to several of the chief actors in "the Rebellion."

At the restoration of Charles II. there were about 3000 inhabitants in the Somers Islands, 1500 of whom were able to bear arms. There was but one minister, "only we understand some of the good people carry on their Church affairs by such as are gifted among them." The islands were then naturally fortified, or otherwise secured with a royal fort and three others, in which were sixty guns and five companies. The annual charges of government amounted at that time to 500% while the duties from tobacco alone yielded 800% per annum. The population a few years ago, according to the latest returns, was nearly 9000. The whole number of the islands is about 300; but the

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most part are so barren that they have no name, and only a very few are habitable. The principal island is about sixteen miles long and three broad, and is called St. George after Sir George Somers.





INDIA FOR THE ENGLISH.

THE famous early voyages in search of a North-West Passage were undertaken in the hope of finding a much shorter route to India than either by the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn. Cabot, Willoughby, Frobisher, Davis, Hudson, Baffin, and other distinguished navigators, each in turn made voyages of discovery in the right direction, but still they did not find the hoped-for passage.

For upwards of three centuries the attention of one generation after another was attracted towards this interesting subject of adventure. Nearly every British sovereign was willing, if not desirous, to see it accomplished: companies were formed, large sums of money subscribed, and vessels fitted out to make the attempt. Yet it was reserved for our own day to establish the existence of the long-sought-for pas-

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sage; though not without the sacrifice of some of our most heroic mariners, and the disappointment of all the golden dreams of the past as to the practical value of the discovery.

Thomas Stephens was, perhaps, the first Englishman who went to India by the Cape of Good Hope. He sailed in 1579, and has left a full account of his voyage behind him. But even this route was precarious until the famous Cavendish opened a certain passage in his voyage round the world. He had previously wasted a considerable fortune in a life of useless extravagance, and was resolved to attempt the recovery of it. He therefore equipped three ships at his own expense, in 1586, entered the Straits of Magellan, and, after visiting several parts of India, returned home by the Cape of Good Hope. Two of his ships were lost on the voyage.

But the Portuguese had long before this, in 1497, under Vasco de Gama, doubled the Cape of Good Hope, crossed the Indian Sea, by the aid of an Indian pilot, and succeeded in reaching the coast of Malabar, by the following year. The discovery of a new trade in India was the means of their acquiring vast riches.

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The difficulties they experienced in their first voyage, from the jealousies of the natives, induced them in their second voyage to send out a large fleet and fifteen hundred soldiers.

Soon afterwards, the first Portuguese factory in India was established, and large and powerful fleets were dispatched at short intervals. By these means, the Portuguese succeeded in gaining an ascendancy in many important places in the East Indies. Where they met with resistance, they compelled submission. They soon made themselves masters of Goa, which they fortified; and it was henceforth the seat of their power in India, and the residence of their Viceroy.

The Portuguese had, therefore, been established a considerable time in India before the English attempted to obtain a footing there. The first vessel sent out to the East Indies from England was fitted out by Sir Edward Osborne and Richard Staper, merchants of London. She was named the "Tyger," and sailed in 1583, with Ralph Fitch, a merchant, and others "desirous to see the countries of the East India."

On their voyage out, they visited the Tower of

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Babel—"a mountain of ruins, of no shape at all." It stood on a great plain between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and was made of bricks dried in the sun, and canes and palm-leaves laid between: so Fitch described it.

They afterwards travelled through Persia. At Ormuz they were seized by the Portuguese captain of the Castle, who sent them prisoners to Goa to the Viceroy. The first city they reached was Diu, the strongest town of the Portuguese in the kingdom of Cambaya. The native women wore upon their arms infinite numbers of rings made of elephants' teeth, in which they took so much delight that they would rather have been without their meat than their bracelets. When they reached Goa, Fitch and his companions were thrown into prison, and only liberated after a month's confinement, on finding sureties for two thousand ducats.

Goa was then the chief city of the Portuguese in India, where the Viceroy resided with his Court. "It was a fine city, and for an Indian town very fair, full of orchards and gardens and many palm-trees." A fleet of five or six great ships from Portugal anchored

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there every year, and carried on a brisk and profitable trade.

In danger of remaining in the country for ever as slaves,—for they were told to prepare for the "strapado,"—Fitch and his companions determined to try and escape, which they fortunately succeeded in doing. They reached Golconda in safety, where "diamonds were found of the old water." The town was very pleasant, with fair houses of brick and timber, and abounding with fruit. Here the men and the women went about with a cloth bound about their waists, without any other apparel.

From thence our Englishmen went to Masulipatam, where they saw many strange marriages, boys of eight and ten years of age married to girls of five or six. On the death of the father, the mother had to be burned with him; so these early marriages were contracted that the father-in-law might help to bring up the children that were married.

Agra was, at that time, a very great city, and populous, built with stone, having fair and large streets, and a very strong castle. The great Mogul kept his court at Agra. He "had 1000 elephants,

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30,000 horses, and 1400 tame deer." The people had "fine carts," carved and gilded, with two wheels, and drawn by two little bulls about the size of great English dogs, which had the speed of any horse. The King's dress was a kind of white shirt, tied with strings on one side, and a little red or yellow cloth on his head. None were allowed to come into his presence but his eunuchs. The natives never prayed but in the water, and then made offerings to their idols. If a man or woman were ill, he or she was laid before an idol all night, and if not better by the morning, friends came and sat by and cried, and afterwards the person was carried to the water's side, put upon a little raft made of reeds, and so let go down the river.

Fitch visited most of the towns on the Ganges. On one occasion he saw "a dissembling prophet," who sat upon a horse in the market-place, and feigned sleep. The people flocked to see him, and to kiss his hands, taking him for a great man; "but sure," said Fitch, "he was a lazy lubber, and so I left him there sleeping." Fitch was five months travelling from Agra to Bengal. Pegu was then a strongly fortified

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city, very great and populous, surrounded with walls of stone, in which there were no less than twenty stone gates: a great ditch was round about, full of water, which had many crocodiles in it. There were two towns, the old and the new; in the latter the king and all his nobility and gentry resided. The streets were the fairest Fitch ever saw, as straight as a line from one gate to the other, and so broad that ten or twelve men might ride abreast through them. The houses were made of wood, and covered with tiles; the king's house, in the middle of the city, was walled and ditched round about, the buildings within being very sumptuously gilded, and displaying great workmanship. The house wherein stood the king's idol was covered with tiles of silver, all the walls being He had four white elephants, very strange and rare, "none other king had them but he," therefore one of his titles was "King of the White Elephants;" he had besides about five thousand war elephants. The people, among other strange customs, blackened their teeth, because they said a dog had white teeth. From Pegu our Englishmen travelled to Malacca, Sumatra, and Java, visiting every place

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of any consequence. Having returned to Bengal, Fitch shipped himself for Cochin China, then travelled back to Goa, Ormuz, Babylon, and Aleppo, and finally embarked at Tripoli on an English vessel bound for London, where he arrived in April, 1591.

Ralph Fitch had been eight years away from his native country, and during the greater part of that time was travelling through India. His accounts of "the exceeding rich trade and commodities" of the countries he had visited, and "the strange rites, manners, and customs of the people," were received with great astonishment. They created an extraordinary effect, and were the talk of the commercial world. It was wondered whether all these things could be true.

The defeat of the Spanish Armada roused the spirit of our English sailors, gave us additional confidence in our national superiority at sea, and made us wish to turn it to some account. So it was not long before a body of leading merchants met together, and determined on trying the experiment of a trade themselves to those rich countries. They asked

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Queen Elizabeth for permission to send ships to trade to India, surveyed the Portuguese settlements there, and pointed out the ports which might be visited by English vessels, where sales might be made of cloths and other articles manufactured in England, and the produce of India purchased or taken in exchange. Such a trade, they said, would add to the shipping, seamen, and naval force of the kingdom, and they requested the Queen's licence to fit out certain vessels, which they desired might be protected in this trade. The Queen, always alive to the interests of commerce, and ready to give the weight of her authority, if not at all times of her purse, to any project calculated to add to the power of England, granted the desired permission.

Three "tall ships" were fitted out, and sailed for India under the command of Captain George Raymond, the same year that Fitch returned. But the voyage was very disastrous. Before reaching the Cape of Good Hope so many men died through sickness, that one of the vessels was sent home. The remaining two were soon afterwards severed by a storm, and Captain Raymond, in the principal ship,

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was never heard of again. Extraordinary adventures, and "many grievous misfortunes," befel the other vessel, but the captain, James Lancaster, succeeded at last in reaching India. On his return home, while with most of his men on shore on an uninhabited island to look for provisions, six of his sailors made off with the ship. The captain, with the remainder of his crew, were twenty-nine days on this barren island. All of them suffered the greatest privations, and many perished from absolute want. At length they were taken on board by a French ship, and finally landed at Dieppe. Captain Lancaster, his lieutenant, Edmund Barker, and ten men, were the only survivors. They had been away from England more than three years. But this voyage proved of inestimable benefit to England. True, the adventurers were disappointed in their speculation, but the knowledge which Captain Lancaster, the survivor, acquired, encouraged others to similar enterprizes, and his experience was of the utmost value.

The next voyage to India was undertaken in 1596. Three ships were again fitted out, this time principally at the charges of the famous Sir Robert

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Dudley, and they sailed under the command of Captain Benjamin Wood. But this voyage was even more disastrous than the previous one of Captain Raymond. All the ships were lost; not one of the company ever returned. Intelligence was afterwards received of their fate from an intercepted letter to the King of Spain. It appeared that Captain Wood had taken three Portuguese ships, "rich with treasure," but soon afterwards a contagious and most deadly disorder broke out in his fleet. Nearly the whole of the crew were swept away; only four men escaped. These took to the long boat, and with some of the "treasure" managed to reach an island about three leagues from St. Domingo. They were there surprised by the Spaniards, and three of them brutally murdered; the fourth fortunately escaped on a piece of timber to St. Domingo. There he revealed the whole affair to the Governor, and Don Rodrigo de Fuentes, who commanded the assailing party against the English, was seized, and the "treasure" taken from him. Nevertheless, Don Rodrigo contrived that the only witness against him, the sole surviving Englishman, should be poisoned.

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Through Dudley's influence the Queen had written and sent by this fleet a letter to the Emperor of China, of which the unfortunate Captain Wood was the bearer. In it the Queen recommended two English merchants to the Emperor's protection, and vouched for the probity of their dealings. Anxious to be informed of those institutions by which the Chinese Empire "had become so celebrated for the encouragement of trade," her Majesty in return offered the fullest protection to the Emperor's subjects, should they "be disposed to open a trade to any of the ports in her dominions." The names of these "merchants and citizens of London" were Richard Allen and Thomas Bromfield.

But no trade of any importance had yet been founded in India by these detached voyages; no direct communication had even been established. The Dutch had already succeeded in forming an association to establish a trade with India; so a number of English merchants, partly through the representations of Captain Lancaster, combined together and formed themselves into a Company. They were all men of high character and good

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standing, and the amounts they subscribed were equal to their positions.

Sir Stephen Soame, then Lord Mayor of London, headed the list of subscribers; Aldermen and men of standing followed. Very few subscribed less than 200l.; many 300l., 400l., and even 500l.—great sums in those days; some ventured as much as 1000l. The whole amount subscribed reached the large sum of 30,1331. 6s. 8d.; there were 101 subscribers. A committee was appointed to apply to the Queen for her assent to the project. They said it would be to the honour of their country and to the advancement of trade to set forth a voyage to the East Indies this present year 1599, and they petitioned the Privy Council to be incorporated into a company. trade of the Indies being so far remote," could only be carried on, they said, "in a joint and united stock." This petition was favourably received, and a few days later they were told of the Queen's "gracious acceptance of the voyage." But just as everything was about to be settled, and preparations were beginning for the voyage, a stop was suddenly put to further proceedings. A treaty of peace was

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then pending between England and Spain, and the Privy Council feared the intended voyage might perhaps put a stop to it. So the voyage was delayed for a whole year.

But the adventurers, in the meantime, were not They drew up "Reasons why the English merchants might trade into the East Indies, especially to such rich kingdoms and dominions as are not subject to the King of Spain and Portugal," and they described "the true limits of the Portuguese settlements there," and went minutely into other details of a very important character. Oueen, anxious that this information should be fully examined, referred it to the celebrated Foulke Greville, then Treasurer of the Navy, for his opinion, and he made a most elaborate report upon it. named all the kings who were absolute in the East, and either traded or were at war with the King of Spain; gave an account of all the goods that were trafficked in, and the enormous extent of the slave trade then carried on by the Spaniards and Portuguese, who, he said, "sold slaves from those parts by thousands;" and also of their extensive

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trade in gold, amber, and ivory, and their rich mines, &c.

Six months elapsed. The basis of an alliance with Spain had been fixed, though the alliance itself did not take place until the commencement of the subsequent reign. The Adventurers then again solicited the Queen's assent to the enterprise; her answer was everything that could be wished. "Committees" were chosen, and the preparations necessary "to set forth and manage the whole voyage" commenced. The first ship purchased was the Susan, her price Captain James Lancaster was appointed Admiral and Commander of their fleet, and Captain John Davis, the celebrated arctic navigator, second in command, with the consent of the Earl of Essex. Captain Davis was to have 300l. for the voyage; but if on his return the profits yielded two for one, he was to receive 500l.; if three for one, 1000l.; if four for one, 1500l; and if five for one, the large sum of 2000l., "with which entertainment the said Captain Davis was very well pleased," and well he certainly might have been. His fate was a very sad In a later voyage to the East Indies, he was

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slain in a fight with some Japanese, with several of his company, aboard the "Tiger," 27 December, 1605.

While all the details were being arranged for this first voyage,—the appointment of factors to manage the trade, and other officers to attend to the Company's affairs,—a Patent to secure the privileges promised to them by the Queen was considered by the "Committees" or Directors. They met almost daily, and finally obtained the Queen's assent on 31 December, 1600. It granted ample privileges to George, Earl of Cumberland, and 215 knights, aldermen, and merchants, for fifteen years. Sir Thomas Smythe was named the first Governor of the Company, a Deputy-Governor was chosen, and twentyfour "Committees," to be elected annually, were to have the direction of the voyages. The whole and sole trade to India was reserved to the Company, and no English subject was "to resort to India" without their special licence, upon pain of forfeiting both ships and cargoes, with imprisonment. This is the very same East India Company which lasted so many years, and was, more than a century later, ab-

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sorbed by the late "United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

The first fleet of the East India Company sailed in It consisted of five ships, with 500 men, equipped at a cost of nearly 40,000l. The merchandise of iron, tin, lead, broad-cloths, Devonshire kersies, and other "smaller articles," besides bullion and presents, amounted to upwards of 35,000%. Some of the presents were very costly. A basin and ewer of plain white silver, weighing 100 ounces; standing cups and other articles in silver were made on purpose for this voyage. The Queen wrote letters to the Kings of Sumatra, and to the Kings or Chiefs of other places in the East Indies, where their ships might resort to, and gave every encouragement to the new Company by engaging to perform whatever was promised in her name. But the care of the Company did not rest here. Richard Hakluyt, worthy, noble Hakluyt, was appointed "historiographer of the voyages of the East Indies." The Company had the benefit of his great learning and valuable experience. He read before them "out of his notes and books," instructions how to obtain jewels; set

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down in writing all the chief places in the East Indies where trade was to be had, and provided maps for their use. These instructions and maps were given to the officers going the voyage, and proved of immense service to them. Twenty years before, when Pet and Jackman undertook a voyage for discovery of a North-East passage, 'Hakluyt was asked for his advice. His abilities were then held in the highest respect. His published works survive his active painstaking life, and are a monument to his fame and intellectual capacity.

Captain Lancaster's voyage was a complete success. The duties alone on the goods brought home, amounted to nearly 1000l. But this was not all. He settled factories in Sumatra and Java, and his reception everywhere was so gracious, that it excited the jealousy of the Portuguese. At one place they told the natives that the English were cannibals, and this so frightened "those poor ignorant people, that they refused to have any commerce whatever with us." After an absence of nearly three years, Captain Lancaster returned to England. He was most joyfully welcomed by his countrymen, and

entertained with every mark of respect by the Com-From the King of Sumatra he received the most favourable promises on behalf of Oueen Elizabeth's subjects, and he brought her Majesty a letter and presents of a ruby ring and two vestures embroidered with gold, which were placed within a purple box of china. Some years later, this same King of Sumatra, wishing to show his affeciton for the English nation, asked King James "to grant him one of his subjects for a wife." This curious request soon became known, and a gentleman of "honourable parentage" offered his daughter. She was "a gentlewoman of most excellent parts for music, her needle, and good discourse, very beautiful and personable." The young lady's father was very anxious that his daughter should be the Queen of Sumatra, and collected passages from Scripture in favour of his pro-The "learned fathers of the church approved it, and held it lawful." They thought "it might be a means of propagating the gospel" in those heathen countries. Others said it might lead to the settlement of a trade there, which would be "very beneficial to this country." But there were many argu-

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ments on the other side. These thought that if the young lady should "find the King's favour extraordinary to her," it would create such jealousy in the minds of the natives that she would certainly be poisoned. In the end the proposal fell to the ground. The father "could not work King James' consent," and his Majesty of Sumatra had to be gratified in some other way.

But while our East India Company were active in their endeavours to secure a permanent footing, and establish a profitable trade in India, the Dutch were by no means idle. This, so far from intimidating, helped to inspire the English with the greater zeal and determination. The Dutch had made their first voyage to India in 1595. They obtained both trade and settlement in various parts of the country, and for some time had decided pre-eminence in power, as in commerce, over both Portuguese and English. Though the Dutch traded more particularly to Sumatra, Java, and the Spice Islands, their first fleets attempted a trade also on the Malabar coast, almost at the same time as the English. The Portuguese tried in every possible way to exclude

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them as well as the English, but were quite unable to do so.

Now the second fleet sent out to India by the English Company, was under the command of Sir Henry Middleton. He reached Bantam in safety, and delivered the letters and presents to the King of that country. But though Sir Henry received all manner of respect and civility from the natives, the Dutch, the old allies of England, met him with jealousy and distrust; with jealousy, because of our successes, with distrust, because of our aptitude for trade, which was equal to their own. They represented the English as cruel and perfidious, and did what they could to undermine the character and motives of their rivals. This conduct of the Dutch in the very beginning of our intercourse with India, gave rise to disputes which lasted for many years, and ended in rapine and bloodshed. English fleet, which sailed under the command of Captain Keeling, was also prosperous, and traded at several places which had not before been visited by Englishmen. In this fleet sailed Captain William Hawkins, "to deliver his Majesty's letters to the

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Princes and Governors of Cambaya." His apparel was scarlet and violet, and his cloak lined with taffeta and silver lace. He did what was required, but died on his passage home, before he could reap the fruits of his successes; "so did most of the people in the ship."

In most of the islands of the Indian Ocean, the English had by this time established factories. In the Peninsula of India, they had many difficulties to contend with. As they afterwards gained possession of almost all the countries with which they traded in the Peninsula, so they either lost or resigned nearly all those in the Indian Ocean, which they had acquired.

The Portuguese had at this time harbours in India, of which they were absolute masters; the English had none. The Portuguese built forts, and maintained garrisons for their security; the English did nothing of the kind. The Dutch, too, fortified themselves in different countries, and so kept the natives in a kind of subjection, and prevented them carrying on any sort of traffic with any nation but their own. The success of the English depended therefore as much on their tact and address, as on their courage and determination.

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The good fortune which had hitherto attended their voyages, inspirited the English Company to higher attempts. They accordingly built a vessel of 1200 tons burthen, the finest and largest ship that had ever been built in England. This was thought of so much importance that the King, the Oueen, the Prince of Wales, and a large number of the nobility accepted an invitation to be present at the launch on 30 December, 1609. The King gave her the name of "The Trades Increase;" a "silk ancient," or flag, emblazoned with the Company's arms, was flying at the head of the vessel, salutes were fired, and his Majesty, the Queen, and the Prince graced with their presence a grand banquet which was given on the occasion, and was served on board "on china dishes." The King, before leaving, placed "with his own hands a great chain of gold," with a medal, round the neck of Sir Thomas Smythe, the Governor of the Company. Yet, in spite of all these rejoicings, the ship was doomed to be unfortunate. On her first voyage her commander, Sir Henry Middleton, was taken prisoner by the Turks. On her second voyage, the ship was wrecked, and Sir Henry died.

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The manner of Sir Henry Middleton's imprisonment was in this wise. At first, after delivering King James' letters to the Grand Bashaw of Turkey, and the Governor of Mocha, he was received with every mark of distinction and friendship by the Turks; but this sunshine was of short duration, and was soon followed by a tempest of misfortunes. The civilities were intended to ensnare the Admiral—to allure him and his officers on shore, and to entice the English ships into their harbours. Disappointed in the latter part of their scheme, the Turks fell upon Sir Henry Middleton, killed eight of his men, and threw the rest into a dungeon. One of these, William Pemberton by name, managed to escape from "these heathen tyrants," as he called them. He obtained possession of a canoe, tied his shirt with his garters to a pole, and so managed to get alongside of the "Trades Increase," after enduring much suffering and being "spent with labour and want of drink."

Once safe on the English ship, Pemberton urged upon his Admiral the necessity of his trying to escape. The better to effect this, he advised Sir Henry to disguise himself, by changing his clothes,

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cutting off his hair, and besmutting his face; "with a burden (on his back) there would be no doubt of his success. Once in a boat, there would be no fear, and he would be ready with his own boat to second him with shot and ordnance, which would command half way up the town."

But the Admiral did not approve of this design, nor did he like the advice to disguise himself. Pemberton wrote again, and implored Middleton to reconsider his suggestion. He doubted very much whether he would ever have his liberty given freely, and was sure that "in that heathenish and barbarous place they were void of all gentle kind of humanity." He trusted that, "as God delivered the prophet David from the hands of wicked Saul, and Daniel from the lion's jaws, so he might be delivered from the claws of those bloodthirsty lions."

Nicholas Downton, the captain of another English ship, the "Peppercorn," which followed the "Trades Increase" to Mocha, condoled with his Admiral's misfortunes. He told him he would never go out of this sea until the Turks "had no reason to rejoice for the disgrace they had imposed upon the English

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nation." His blood was up; and he declared that as Middleton was in "the tyrants' hands, and dared not right himself," he would take command of the ships himself, and recover Sir Henry, his people, and his goods. He could not brook that they should be taxed by the Turks "with being women in men's apparel."

The Admiral replied at once. He marvelled at Downton's proposal, said it would "only increase the flame," and explained that he had better means of judging for the best than any other person; neither was he insensible to his country's or his own reputation. "I fear not the Turks," he said, "but I consider the welfare of my people as becomes a man in my place."

This rebuke Downton thought was unmerited; "the bitterness, the unkind, and strange construction put upon his letter filled his whole mind with admiration and grief." He had not, he said, deserved the least evil thought from Sir Henry, from whose commands, he might be assured, Downton would "never swerve a jot."

At length, after many months of captivity, Sir

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Henry Middleton effected his escape on board his own ship. The Governor of Mocha was so enraged at this, that the English who still remained in the power of the Turks were "put in chains by the neck."

Immediately the Admiral was free, he wrote to the Governor of Mocha, threatening that he would batter the town, and set fire to their ships, unless every Englishman was set at liberty without delay.

But the Governor was not intimidated; he declared that, "although there were a thousand ships, and Sir Henry burnt every one, as well as battered the town," he would not dismiss them;—he could not do so until he had orders from the Grand Bashaw, upon pain of losing his head; and he begged Sir Henry to have patience for fifteen days.

It had been arranged that all the English prisoners should contrive to make their escape; but some were unsuccessful. Their purpose was discovered; they were pursued, and recaptured. No Englishman, fortunately, was slain, though some were wounded; but several of the Turks lost their lives. Lawrence Femell, a factor, narrowly escaped with his life. He

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behaved with the greatest bravery, "placed two bullets in one of his pursuers, and warded off another soldier with his pistol, who purposed to have cloven his head in two; the blow was so violent that his assailant's sword fell into the sea."

Eventually all the English were released, and Sir Henry Middleton sailed for Surat. Here he was encountered by the Portuguese fleet, which lay in wait to prevent his carrying on any commerce there. Having no other alternative, he courageously fought his way through the enemy's ships, and entirely dispersed them. He afterwards sailed to Bantam. which at that time was very unhealthy indeed. Captain Downton wrote to the East India Company of the great mortality of their servants there; within three days of the Admiral's arrival, "half his people were disabled;" and Sir Henry himself fell a victim to the fever, as did "the preacher," and many other Englishmen. "He that escapes without disease from that stinking stew of the Chinese part of Bantam, must be of a strong constitution of body." It was thought in England that the "Trades Increase" was lost by mischance as she was careening,

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"which is a great pity, being the goodliest ship of England;" but more certain news was received from the president of the English factory at Bantam, who wrote home that she "was burnt to the water's edge, which was supposed to have been done at the instigation of a renegado Spaniard, who had turned Moor."

The English had now made rapid progress in the extension of their trade, and their influence in India had become considerable. Almost every place where they saw a chance of having communication with, they visited. They were, as a rule, received with respect, and treated with kindness and consideration. But in some instances this was not the case. At Surat, for example, they had at first a great deal to put up with, through the timid conduct of the Governor, "whose disposition savoured more of child than man." He feared the enmity of the Portuguese, and distrusted the friendship of the English, and with characteristic indecision argued that if he "broke" with the former, he "should be sure of the friendship of neither." But the arrival of Captain Thomas Best with an English fleet in 1612

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quite altered this state of affairs. Though not desirous of assuming a warlike attitude, the English found it quite necessary to be always well armed and on their guard. Force could only be repelled by force, and they were determined that the full weight of their power should be felt by those who attempted to resist them in their just rights. The Portuguese, jealous of the rising ascendancy of the English, attacked their fleet. Captain Best was "a resolute officer," and after a "hot fight," though with very unequal odds, gained a complete victory. He was ever afterwards called by the enemy "the English Fury."

This victory was of immense advantage to the English. They were regarded by the native Indians not only with admiration but with a wholesome kind of dread; and these feelings, begotten in bygone generations, remain to this day a part of the Indian characteristic towards us. The fame of the English soon reached the Great Mogul's court; he was greatly astonished at their success, for he had always imagined that no nation was equal in skill and valour to the Portuguese at sea. Both high and

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low shared in these sentiments. The Great Mogul granted the most favourable articles to the victorious English captain for trade and residence in the principal cities of his kingdom.

The Company followed up the advantages they had gained. Thomas Kerridge was sent with "great presents" to reside at the Indian Court, and was instructed to procure the Mogul's phirmaund "for kind usage of the English, free trade, and so forth." The Great Mogul was "extremely proud and covetous, and looked for great presents." "A drunkard and given to vice," he "took himself to be the greatest monarch in the world." Sir Thomas Roe. the English Ambassador, wrote home some little time after, "I never saw men so enamoured of drink as the King and Prince are of red wine; I think four or five handsome cases will be more welcome than the richest jewel in Cheapside." The Great Mogul delighted in music, wished to have a skilful person to play to him upon the harp and virginals, and was so pleased with hearing Robert Trully-who had been sent over by the Company—play on the cornet, that he requested him to teach his chief musician, "to

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whom the Mogul said, If thou canst learn this, I will make thee a great man." With a Neapolitan juggler he was so delighted that he made him the handsome present of 5000 rupees. "If any man expect to have despatch of suits here, he must come well provided to fee the King and nobles, otherwise nothing will be effected." So said the English Company's agent. But the difficulty of having an audience was great. When he was admitted, "the King of Agra," as the Great Mogul was sometimes styled, was in his chamber, and "sat on his bed. newly risen from sleep," and in this position he received King James's letters. Before leaving, he made a curious request of the English envoy, that he might have the hat which Kerridge had worn at court, and he was not refused. "Continual gifts" to the Great Mogul were very necessary. "Something or other, though not worth two shillings, must be presented every eight days." He was exceedingly delighted with "anything strange, though of small' value," such as rich gloves, embroidered caps, purses, looking and drinking glasses, curious pictures, knives, striking clocks, coloured beaver hats or silk stockings

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for his women; "if you have a jack to roast meat on," wrote Kerridge to the English Company, "I think he would like it, or any toy of new invention." King James sent his own and the Queen's portraits, but "one that will content the Mogul above all is the picture of Tamberlaine, from whence he derives himself." His own picture was also sent to him, but it was "nothing like him, and served for no use at all." On another occasion he was presented with a coach and horses, and a coachman accompanied them, who had been in the service of the Bishop of Lichfield, "to drive the coach." At night the Mogul "got into the coach and had it drawn about." A scarf and sword he had "tied on English fashion, in which he took so great pride that he marched up and down, drawing and flourishing it, and since hath never been seen without it." But what most "greatly pleased him" was a thoroughbred English He commanded that this noble animal should fight with a tiger, and, after a fierce and most exciting conflict, the tiger lay dead at the mastiff's feet. The English mastiff also engaged in a mortal combat with a bear, at the Mogul's commands, and

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again came off victorious. Some dogs sent as a present by the King of Persia would not touch this bear, "and so [the English mastiff] disgraced the Persian dogs, whereby the King was exceedingly pleased." Though so fond of presents the Great Mogul was a considerable purchaser of the Company's goods, and let it be said to his credit, "the best paymaster in all the country."

The Indian nobility also expected presents. of armour, swords, mastiffs, greyhounds, spaniels, and little dogs, were particularly desired by the Governor of Surat. These presents were necessary, and helped to place the English high in favour with the most powerful persons at the Mogul's Court. But their crowning triumph was at hand; the Portuguese had "made themselves odious by seizing" a great ship of 1200 tons, and worth about 130,000l, which belonged chiefly to the Great Mogul's mother. This offence was never forgotten, never forgiven. All the Portuguese forts were besieged by the Mogul and his native allies, their goods were seized, the doors of their churches sealed up, the exercise of their religion forbidden, and Xavier the great Jesuit, whom before

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the Mogul had loved, was thrown into prison. Portuguese did all they could to retrieve their lost position; they renewed their efforts to bring about a peace, but the Mogul resolutely turned a deaf ear to them all, and "forewarned all men any more to solicit their cause." So strong also was the feeling of the native Indians against them, that "they vowed they would not leave the Portugals until they had expelled them their countries." Here was a chance for the English to strike a vigorous blow, to cripple the power, crush the ascendancy, and ruin the reputation of the Portuguese in India. And they neither neglected nor delayed to take advantage of it. The Viceroy of Portugal, with nine ships, two galleys, and fifty-eight frigates, was watching for the coming of the English ships to Surat. They had not to wait long, and Captain Downton immediately on his arrival in January, 1615, though his force was very inferior, determined to give battle to the whole Portuguese fleet. He first sent the "Hope" some distance from the rest of his ships to give as he said "an edge to their courage," and induce them to "make some rash attempt," which "fell out according" to his wish.

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The Portuguese at once made onset on the English vessel with three of their smaller ships, and the brave fellows who had mounted the top masts were either slain or mortally wounded; her maintop unhappily caught fire and was soon burnt down. As soon as the English fleet, who were anxiously watching this gallant action, saw what had taken place, Captain Downton ordered the rest of his ships to go to the rescue. The Portuguese immediately "charged on them" with their whole fleet.

The battle now became general, and "we let fly at them with our great ordnance and small shot." "Their haste was to their ruin, and their speed to their overthrow." The battle did not cease till sunset; all this time "we continually battered one against the other." Downton "never saw men fight with greater resolution." The loss of life on the enemy's side was very great; three of their ships were burnt, and many more were sunk. The English, on the other hand, had but five men killed, and though many were wounded, "the number was far inferior to the enemy." Many gallants of Portugal were killed in this action, and more were burnt in the

DEFEAT OF THE PORTUGUESE FLEET.

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ships. "Certain intelligence" was afterwards received that 360 Portuguese were taken to Damaun to be buried, besides which "numbers were seen floating on the water and lying on the sand." The Portuguese force was so great "that it would not have gone well with us if God had favoured their cause." These were the grateful words of the valiant English captain after the action.

The Great Mogul was delighted at the result of this battle, and spoke "very despitefully and reproachfully" of the Portuguese. He "much applauded our people's resolution," and said "HIS COUNTRY WAS BEFORE US TO DO THEREIN WHAT-SOEVER OURSELVES DESIRED." These words of the Great Mogul are like a prophecy, which after the lapse of 250 years has been fulfilled. After this victory "the wisest men" at Madrid openly asserted that the Portuguese would certainly lose the greatest part, if not all, of their possessions in India; our ambassador there, Sir John Digby, was of the same opinion, though he did not think at the time that he was adding as it were to the Great Mogul's prophecy when he wrote, "I little doubt but by God's blessing

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and our own perseverance, THE CHIEF PROFIT OF THOSE COUNTRIES MAY BE DIVERTED TOWARDS OUR OWN KINGDOM."

But this victory, great as it was, did not quite put a stop to the "wrongs" the English suffered from time to time from the native Indians themselves. These "wrongs" had been a frequent source of complaint. The English goods were seized at the will of the native governors and officials, and detained at their pleasure, and other indignities were offered for which no redress could be obtained. But the time was arriving for all this to cease. Sir Thomas Roe, "a gentleman of pregnant understanding, well spoken, learned, industrious, of a comely personage, and of whom there were great hopes," was accredited by King James Ambassador to the Great Mogul, "or Emperor of the Oriental Indies."

Immediately on his arrival, Roe, the first English Ambassador to India, "set about to procure and confirm the most beneficial articles and privileges; to obtain from the 'Grand Magore' an absolute settlement, and by fair means to obtain a quiet and peaceable trade." Sir Thomas was a man of great

spirit and determination, and at once set to work to have the wrongs and violence suffered by the English redressed and prevented in future. "I come hither," he wrote to the Governor of Surat, "not to beg, nor do, nor suffer injury. I serve a King that is able to revenge whatever is dared to be done against his subjects." This decisive language had the desired effect. The Governor was displaced, and the injuries complained of were not repeated. With the Portuguese Viceroy of Goa, the English Ambassador was equally firm. He had been sent by his Majesty of England to conclude a league of friendship with the Great Mogul for ever. James was resolved "to maintain his subjects in their honest endeavours," and his Ambassador proposed certain terms to the Viceroy, which, in case he refused, the Ambassador asserted he would be compelled to declare war against the Portuguese in all parts of the Indies, "when they should not be able to look out of their ports, much less attempt to injure us;" to this letter Roe signed himself, "Your friend or enemy at your own choice." In the end the English Ambassador pronounced, in the name of the

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King of England, "open war against the Portugals in the East Indies, with fire and sword."

The commencement of our trade in Cochin China was the cause of a very tragic incident. A cargo of goods was sent there from Japan under the direction of two English factors. They carried King James' letter with them, and were at first kindly treated and entertained with fair promises. The King of Cochin China bought some of the goods. But while the English factors were on their way to receive payment, the King sent a great boat after them which forcibly ran against their little boat and overturned it. "Both English, Dutch, and Japanese, their followers," were "all cut to pieces," and "killed in the water with harping irons like fishes." It was "generally reported that the King of Cochin China did this to be revenged on the Hollanders," who had burnt a town and slain many of the King's subjects, not many vears before. The original cause was said to have been "a great quantity of false dollars bartered away by the Hollanders for commodities." Of five Englishmen who left Japan only two returned, the rest were brutally murdered.

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But the English Company were not satisfied with these reports, and the following year Edmond Sayer, one of their factors at Firando, accompanied by William Adams, was sent to Cochin China "to learn out the truth" of the death of Tempest Peacock, one of the English factors who had been slain. They found he had been murdered by a Japanese, who was his host, "with the consent of one or two of the chiefest men about the King," and, as it is said, the young Prince was of their council. King knew nothing of it, but was told Peacock "was cast away by mere chance or misfortune." "The great men and his host shared all the goods and money amongst them," belonging both to the English and Dutch. They "were slain altogether in one small boat," which was "overset with a greater boat full of armed men."

They were told Peacock's ill behaviour was partly the reason of it. The King used him kindly and granted large privileges to trade in his dominions. One day "a great man" invited Peacock to dinner, and sent his chief page, the "son of a great man," to conduct him. When they arrived at the host's house,

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the page sat down next to Peacock. Seeing this, Peacock went up to him, and "bad him go out and sit with the boys." Some say that being in drink Peacock tore the privileges the King had given him for free trade, and cast the pieces under his feet.

These circumstances, and Peacock's "threatening speeches," made him and the English nation "worse thought of" and brought him to his end. For "he threatened the 'Cochinchineans' that if they did not grant his requests the King of England would send shipping to destroy them."

Adams and Sayer did all they could to have Peacock's murderers brought to justice and punished. They were "very earnest to have had speech with the King," which at first seemed likely to be granted; but "when he knew they would bring in question the murder of Peacock," the King put them off from time to time with delays, and in the end "flatly refused" to see them. The King's Court was a long way from where the shipping was riding, so had they gone after this refusal, "out of doubt they had been murdered as Peacock

INDIA FOR THE ENGLISH.

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was." Yet the King "sought to have laid hands" on Peacock's "treacherous host" and "chief actor" in the murder. The reason, it was thought, was, "to have put him to death," as the only guilty person, "thinking thereby to have cleared himself." But "that villain" having notice of the King's intention, "fled away in a boat with a company of slaves with him." Still this "murderous Japon [ese]" was not to escape so easily the punishment due to his crime. "By means of foul weather their boat was driven upon the coast of China." And what became of all those in it? "All their throats were cut" by the Chinese, who seized everything they could lay their hands upon. So the murderer of Tempest Peacock met at last with his punishment.

A few years later the English had established themselves in the very heart of India; they were at Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad, Baroach, and Ajmere. They had also settled factories at Masulipatam and Pettapoli. In Sumatra they were in seven of the chief cities or ports, as well as in Borneo and Java. With the kingdoms of Malacca, Camboja, Pegu, Siam, and Cochin China, they had likewise communication. Besides

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the enormous trade of the East India Company in almost every Indian commodity, they had a considerable traffic in diamonds and other precious stones. The best diamonds in the world were then procured from Succadana, Japara, and Macassar, in the Celebes. In 1614, one "great diamond" was sold by the Company in London, to Philip Jacobson, for 535*l*.

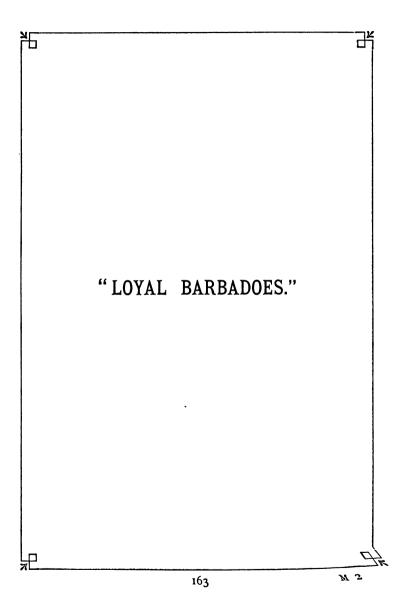
The English then had gradually obtained a footing in most of the chief places in India. Very many and important changes afterwards took place in the English Company's affairs; they went through many a stormy period, lost much by treachery and misfortune, but in the end gained more by pluck, perseverance, and an indomitable will. "India was before us to do therein whatsoever ourselves desired," and we have "diverted towards our own kingdom, the chief profit of those countries," thus fulfilling the two remarkable prophecies before mentioned. The subsequent fortunes of the East India Company, the glorious successes of our arms in India, the dreadful tragedies that have been enacted there, and the political and critical position of the country at

INDIA FOR THE ENGLISH.

different times, are written pages in our history. We have only attempted briefly to relate how we came to have possessions in India, and with this our pleasant "occupation is gone."

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THE Bermudas had been planted some years before the English attempted to settle in any other of the West India Islands. Barbadoes was the next thought of, but the right of planting and governing that island, was, from the first, the cause of many and very serious disputes. The rival claimants were two favourite courtiers of Charles I., the Earls of Carlisle and Montgomery. They both claimed their right by independent and separate grants from the Crown, and each asserted it by sending over Governors to take possession of, and to plant and people the island. These disputes lasted a very long time. They were constantly cropping up, and were only finally settled by King Charles II. on his restoration.

Now the grant to the Earl of Carlisle, entitled

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"the first grant," was dated the 2nd of July, 1627. The Caribbee Islands were named in this grant; and these "and other islands before, found out to his great cost," were hereafter to be named "Carliola, or the islands of Carlisle Province," and Lord Carlisle was appointed the Governor, "to him and his heirs for ever."

The Earl of Marlborough, when Lord High Treasurer of England, had released "his interest in a grant of those islands" to the Earl of Carlisle "on condition of a rent-charge of £300 per annum." none of this was ever paid. The Earl of Montgomery did not obtain his grant from the King until 20 February, 1628, nearly eight months after Lord Carlisle had his. The islands granted to Lord Montgomery were called "Trinidad, Tobago, 'Barbudos,' and Fonseca," and he was to pay "a rent of a wedge of gold of a pound weight, when the King, his heirs or successors, should come into those parts." The spelling of the third island named in the grant, "Barbudos," was the chief cause of dispute. Charles I. passed this grant to his Lord Chamberlain, Montgomery, the Earl of Carlisle was away at the

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Hague on a special mission from the King, and knew nothing about it. Sir William Courteen, one of the leading merchant adventurers of his time, had "discovered the island in 1626, and left fifty people there." On his return to England, Courteen dispatched Captain Henry Powell, who landed with forty people at Barbadoes in February, 1627, and immediately set to work to settle his men. He built suitable houses for them, and erected forts for their defence. The Corn plantation, Indian-bridge Fort and Powell's plantations, were settled under Powell's directions; and he built "Plantation Fort." At that time, "the land was taken up at pleasure without acknowledging any lord proprietor." Neither "had they ever heard of any authority from Lord Carlisle or any other person." Meanwhile Sir William Courteen had represented to the Earl of Montgomery his great desire to have a grant of Barbadoes, and Montgomery's powerful influence with the King secured for him "a grant in trust for Sir William Courteen." Now, Captain Charles Wolverton had also been sent to Barbadoes in the interest of Lord Carlisle. When he arrived he surprised the fort, and "proposed to

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make a colony of the people there." But they refused to be governed by him, and some disturbance arose in consequence, which "drew them to arms." Those who refused to acknowledge Captain Wolverton's authority, "were kept prisoners six weeks, and tried for their lives." The following year Sir William Courteen sent over eighty men well armed. These retook the fort, in the name of the Earl of Montgomery, and left Captain John Powell Governor, who immediately released all who had been imprisoned by Captain Wolverton.

Matters had arrived at this crisis, when King Charles was obliged to interfere. His Majesty accordingly wrote to Captain Wolverton that Lord Carlisle had given him "ample satisfaction that the island was formerly granted to him," that he had "sent over great numbers of persons towards the planting of it," and the King commanded Governor Wolverton "to take care that Captain Powell, and the persons going thither with him, under the protection of Lord Montgomery, conformed themselves to Lord Carlisle's government." But Lord Montgomery was not disposed to give up his rights

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so readily. The consequence was, that two months afterwards, in April, 1629, Charles I. wrote to his Lord Chamberlain that he had again written to Captain Wolverton, commanding him "to forbear carrying out the directions" he had previously given him, "the controversy not having yet been determined by the Lord Keeper;" and "both parties were ordered to apply themselves to a friendly peace." When Lord Keeper Coventry made his report to the King, he said he was of opinion, after hearing the evidence of the celebrated Thomas Button, and other seamen of great note, that, "the island called Barbados, alias Barbudos," was not one of the Caribbees; that Barbuda was not intended, nor desired in any patent; and that the proof on Lord Carlisle's part that Barbadoes was intended to be passed in his patent, was very strong. Upon this report, the King wrote a third time to Governor Wolverton, telling him that the controversy had arisen "chiefly in the ambiguity of names of near sound, and thereby subject to mistaking in so remote parts;" and His Majesty declared Lord Carlisle's title to be of "full strength and virtue, and none other to have force."

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Now the first person who began a plantation and colony in Barbadoes, which, until then, was inhabited only by savages, was Sir Thomas Warner. When he arrived there, Barbadoes "was not under the government of any Christian Prince," so that Englishmen were settled there long before the date of Lord Carlisle's grant. On Warner's return to England, the 'King "took the island and inhabitants under the royal protection," granted Sir Thomas the custody of it as "His Majesty's lieutenant," and power to make laws, to trade freely, and send over people to strengthen the plantation.

But though the King had written expressly to command "a friendly peace" in Barbadoes, there were still dissensions in the island, which unhappily led to revolution and bloodshed. Lord Carlisle appointed Sir William Tufton Governor in May, 1629, for four years, "upon good behaviour." But his government did not give satisfaction either to the settlers or to his Lordship. A planter wrote home that "a pack of rebellious persons" had conspired against the Governor immediately after his arrival, and he urged the Secretary of State to have them

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

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expressed great pleasure at seeing them, he asked all kinds of shrewd questions about the King of England. and held out every encouragement to them to settle a factory in his land, not far from his Court. to his promises, he granted the most ample privileges to the East India Company, and on Captain Saris leaving, loaded him with presents for King James. A factory was established at Firando, and Richard Cocks, a man of great experience, who had travelled much, was appointed chief factor. Thus was commercial intercourse opened between England and Japan, To be certain, however, of the Emperor's continued favour, a contract was made with Adams by Captain Saris on behalf of the East India Company, and he was retained in their service with a salary of 100/, a year. Adams had at last succeeded in "getting his liberty out of his long service." assured the Company that whatever they needed in Japan should be accomplished, for he knew the promises made to him by the Emperor would be faithfully carried out. The Emperor and most of his chief dignitaries expected periodical presents, but this was all, "other customs here be none."

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griping disposition" which animated the planters, and told them the excessive growth of tobacco endangered the prosperity of the island.

It was many years before the sugar-cane—now the staple or chief commodity of Barbadoes-was even planted there, and a long time before the cultivation of it was properly understood. Some Dutchmen, who had been engaged in the sugar plantations in Brazil, came to reside in Barbadoes. They had previously learnt the secret of the growth and management of the sugar-cane, the successful cultivation of which ultimately raised the island of Barbadoes to one of the most valuable dependencies of the Crown of Great Britain. True, it was long before perfection was attained in the quality of the sugar grown; the cause, however, was soon and easily remedied when once discovered. The sugar-canes had been suffered to ripen only twelve months: it was found out that they should be left for fifteen months, and then boiled until they became perfectly white. By this means, Barbadoes sugar became equal, if not superior, to any imported into Europe. After the making of it came to be understood, the same land which could before

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have been bought for 2001, is said to have been worth 70001.

Six years elapsed. The Earl of Carlisle was dead, and his son had succeeded him.

When Sir Thomas Warner again visited Barbadoes, in 1636, there were some 6000 English residents on the island. He had the King's commission "to raise volunteers," to settle some other islands in the West Indies; but, though he might have had "500 able men, provided with arms and victuals," from Barbadoes, Captain Hawley refused to let them go. would not admit Warner's commission. The King's letters had been obeyed not only by the Governors and officers of the other "islands of this Province" [of Carlisle], but Warner "found a willing reception and due respect" from them all. Yet the Governor of Barbadoes opposed him; and, though, as Sir Thomas Warner said, he could have effected his object by force, he forbore to do so, "as it might have cost some blood." He stigmatized Hawley's conduct as "obstinate and rebellious," and left "the justice of his complaint," and Governor Hawley's defence, to "their judges."

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These complaints were made, in due course, to the King and his Secretary of State, and Captain Hawley was recalled. But his wife, Kinborough, came to his assistance, and would not allow his conduct to be condemned without a hearing. She petitioned the King that the examination of it might be referred to the Privy Council, and demanded "that her husband's innocency might not be wounded in his absence." She was well-informed of the nature of the charges against Captain Hawley. They were "a great debt due to Lord Carlisle;" unlawful assumption of the government of Barbadoes; refusal to permit a letter from the King to be read there; withdrawing the fealty and duties belonging to Lord Carlisle; and not permitting the usual prayers for him to be read in church. To all of these charges she said that she doubted not "to be able to give satisfaction."

The main cause of complaint, however, was this:—

Captain Hawley had a grant from the late Earl of Carlisle for the government. The Earl's son and successor got leave from the King to recall Hawley;

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but his grant had not expired, and he objected to resign his government. The new proprietor was, however, too powerful for him. He appointed Sergeant-Major Hunks Governor in his stead, and Captain Hawley was required, in the King's name, "forthwith to yield up his office to him." When this appointment was made, Hawley was in England. He had come over to get a commission "to treat with the foreign plantations for regulating tobacco;" but, no sooner was he aware of the appointment, than he hastened back to Barbadoes, "set up a popular faction," and proclaimed himself Governor in opposition to Hunks. He got there first, and immediately on the arrival of the Sergeant-Major, Captain Hawley chose burgesses, and settled a parliament. He would not permit the newly-appointed Governor to read his commission, but ordered him to give it up, or threatened that "his person should be seized." openly disputed Lord Carlisle's proprietary of the island. The new Parliament met, and came to a resolution to choose Hawley Governor. He was proclaimed, "with the greatest scorn towards Carlisle," and Sergeant-Major Hunks was threatened

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"to be pistolled" if he demanded the government. So he was forced to leave the island, and went over to Antigua to wait for further orders from England.

At length, in January, 1640, the Privy Council ordered the Barbadeans to receive Sergeant-Major Hunks, "or any other Governor appointed by Lord Carlisle, and ratified by the King." The friends of Captain Hawley were directed to put in sufficient security for 20,000/L in ten days' time, for him to attend the Privy Council within four months. In that case, he would have liberty to return to England as a free man without impeachment; otherwise, he would be sent over a prisoner by the new Governor and the King's Commissioners, and his estates sequestered.

Upon this, Captain Hawley resigned the government, "acknowledged his offence and submission," and was sent to England in the custody of one of the Commissioners.

Thus there were quarrels and dissensions from the very beginning of the plantation and peopling of Barbadoes. The grant was for long the subject of

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dispute—the government and possession of the island a great object of contention.

The last Governor appointed by Lord Carlisle was Francis Lord Willoughby, of Parham. He was made "Lieutenant-General of the Caribbee Islands for twenty-one years from Michaelmas, 1646."

King Charles was beheaded, and Parliament busy at work reducing the refractory to their obedience. When, therefore, the Council of State heard that Governor Willoughby refused to acknowledge the authority of the Commonwealth, and was supported by the Barbadeans in his determination to hold possession of the island for Charles II., they at once adopted the most vigorous measures "to reduce the island to submission."

Loyalty was a strong feeling with the Barbadeans. They were horrified at the news of the execution of their King, and clung with affection and veneration to the name of his son. True, there were some in the island who were attached to the Commonwealth, but they were comparatively few in number. One of these, John Webb by name, expressed his opinions so freely against the late King, that they came to the

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ears of the Governor. He was apprehended, and after being strictly examined, condemned to have his tongue bored through with a red-hot iron. dreadful punishment was rigidly inflicted. He afterwards returned to England, and complained of the treatment he had received to the Council of State. His case was heard, and Lord President Bradshaw directed "that something might be done for his relief, and in compensation for his sufferings." King Charles II. had issued a Commission for the Government of Virginia, and directed Sir William Berkeley, the Governor, to build castles and forts, and other warlike fortifications, "for the better suppressing of such of his subjects as should at any time rebel against His Majesty, or his Royal Governor there, and for the better resisting of any foreign force which should at any time invade those territories;" and Lord Willoughby expected a similar commission. At all events, he was determined to proceed as though he had received it. Acts were passed under his government, by the Assembly of Barbadoes, "for the security of persons who engaged to furnish the island with means of defence;" for the speedy fortification

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of the marine parts of the island; and for the better preservation of its present and future peace.

The chief of the discontented planters left the island. As soon as they arrived in England they laid their grievances before the Council of State. Their complaints were at once attended to, and measures immediately taken against the "rebellious island." An Act of Parliament was drawn up, prohibiting all trade to Barbadoes. Commissioners were appointed to manage the affairs of the island under the directions of the Parliament and Council of State, and it was resolved to equip six vessels "to reduce that island to the obedience of the Commonwealth." Two of these were to be made ready at the expense of the State, and four at the charge of merchants interested in the islands. Cromwell wisely reckoned upon the assistance of those who would benefit from these vigorous measures. All shipping going to Barbadoes was ordered to be detained throughout every port in England, and papers seized and brought to the "Committee for Barbadoes." The Act of Parliament, which was corrected by Bradshaw himself, included the reduction of Bermudas and Virginia; and the same

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strict orders were issued against all three plantations, It became law on Oct. 3, 1650. The "Rebellion in Barbadoes" was said to have been directed by virtue of Lord Carlisle's patent. It was therefore resolved to annul it, and Parliament was moved to order its being called in. In the mean time the loyal Barbadeans were not inactive; they looked well to the defences of their island, and anticipating the worst from the mother country, prepared for a determined resistance. The island, they said, belonged to the King, and not to the new Government in England; for the King they were ready to lay down their lives if need be, so that they kept possession of it for him. They proclaimed Charles Stuart lawful King of England; "the trumpeters received money, and as much wine as they could drink, from the Governor." Their Assembly passed another Act, declaring His Majesty's rights, the rights of Lord Carlisle derived from the King, and by Lord Carlisle to their Governor, Lord Willoughby.

In England "the discontented Barbadeans" were eager for the removal of Lord Willoughby. They overwhelmed the Council of State with proposals and

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arguments for "reducing Barbadoes to the obedience of the Commonwealth," and for a new governor, "of approved fidelity," to be sent over. At length a fleet was ordered by Parliament "to be dispatched with all speed to reduce the island," and seven ships, instead of six previously resolved upon, mounting 236 guns, and manned with 820 men, were finally ordered to Barbadoes on 19th June, 1651. Sir George Ayscue was appointed commander of the fleet, and Daniel Searle and Captain Pack were joined with him in commission. They were authorised to force the inhabitants to submission, to land men, surprise their forts, beat down their castles and places of strength, and seize ships and vessels belonging to them. were also directed to publish the Acts of Parliament against Kingship, the House of Lords, and for abolishing the Book of Common Prayer. When this news reached the island, the Governor and those under him made a solemn Declaration "for the satisfaction of all the inhabitants." They told them what "those disaffected persons gone hence" had been doing in England, and declared their determination to defend them "against the slavery intended to be

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imposed upon them." They assured them that the Council of State had resolved to force a Governor upon them, as well as a garrison of 1200 armed men, whom they would have to maintain. would have to renounce their allegiance to their King, "as in England they had most wickedly done." And they firmly resolved never to permit the King's right to Barbadoes to be questioned, and that all persons bringing propositions to the contrary effect should be treated as "professed enemies to the welfare of all." Almost at the same time they must have received news of the disastrous defeat of Charles II. at the battle of Worcester. The Council of State sent accounts of "the very great successes of the forces of the Commonwealth" to Sir George Ayscue, "to make use of in promoting the work he had in charge;" although "Charles Stuart promised himself much assistance from his party in England, which was the ground of his running over, not any numbers considerable came in to him, and those who did were the trash of the people."

On 16th October, 1651, the fleet arrived at Barbadoes. The first thing Sir George Ayscue did was to

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surprise fifteen vessels at anchor in the bay, "most of them Dutch." These were made prizes and manned by the Commander-in-Chief, to assist him in his operations. The fleet then went within half musket shot of the chief fort; there was a brisk firing on both sides, but only "one man was slain in all the fleet."

After this Sir George Ayscue wrote to Governor Willoughby that "Parliament, anxious that the people of Barbadoes should be sharers in the liberty which had been purchased at the expense of so much blood and treasure, had sent him with a fleet," and expected "the rendition of the island for the use of Parliament." The Governor replied that he acknowledged "no supreme authority but the King's," and was firmly resolved "to defend the island for His Majesty." When Ayscue sent home an account of what had taken place on this occasion, he said that "no rational opportunity" should be lost to make "this stubborn island know their duty to the Commonwealth of England." But the task he had before him was much more difficult than he expected.

A fortnight elapsed, the island "continued obsti-

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nate," Lord Willoughby would not surrender. Parliamentary Commissioners admitted that "the strength on shore was too great for the fleet." Besides which, there was "sickness on board, and want of provisions," so it was not expected that the fleet would be able to "stay long." There was no way, then, to reduce the island "but by preventing trade, and by continual alarms to keep them in arms." To carry out this object the Commissioners issued a "Declaration," in which they assured the Barbadeans of "their willingness to reduce them to their due obedience by amicable ways." That they wished to avoid by acts of hostility, the destruction of their "long laboured for estates," and to prevent them from rashly engaging in a quarrel with the Commonwealth. They called upon the people to avoid the effusion of blood and the destruction of their property, "which must invariably follow," by accepting "timely offers of peace and mercy." And they entreated them not only to decline assisting, but to suppress evil affected persons, and endeavour themselves to effect the reduction of the island. This Declaration was largely dispersed about the island. Having done this, Ayscue next

gave Governor Willoughby an account of "the victorious armies of the Commonwealth both by sea and land," and the defeat of "the King of Scots" and his army, which was "totally routed and destroyed at Worcester." He conjured Willoughby to "avoid the shedding of blood and the ruin of the island;" he could not suppose "rational men would suffer themselves to be swallowed up in destruction," and he said the island could "never be happy" until it submitted to the Government of the Commonwealth.

To this letter Lord Willoughby returned an immediate answer. It seemed, he said, as though he were looked upon as one guided by success rather than honour. This imputation he indignantly denied, and declared that he "never served the King in expectation so much of his Majesty's prosperous condition, as in consideration of his duty;" and that he would not be "a means of increasing the King's affliction by delivering up the island." The "unanimous resolution and courage of the inhabitants" was shown by the "declaration of their Representative Body." Those "loose and scandalous papers" circulated by Sir George, they said, were "industriously

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scattered up and down the island to poison the allegiance of the good people;" but the endeavours were useless to persuade them that "the Government set up in England by miseries, bloodshed, rapine, and other oppressions," was better than that under which their ancestors had lived for many hundred years past. The menaces to drive them from their loyalty. "to which their souls were as firmly united as to their bodies," were unavailing. They unanimously protested that they would, with "the utmost hazard of their lives and fortunes," defend his Majesty's just interest and lawful power in the island, and would "manfully stick" to their Governor, and fight under his command in defence of his government. From this resolution, no hopes of reward, no fears of future sufferings, would ever make them recede.

Then Ayscue wrote again to Lord Willoughby, that, though "as a person of honour" it became the Governor to write as he did, still Sir George "did expect to meet with reason as well." He argued that "if there were such a person as the King, the keeping of Barbadoes would signify nothing to the King's advantage; the surrender could therefore be

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but a small addition of grief to him. But he should not again trouble Willoughby with more of these disputes."

In this state matters remained for more than a fortnight. Ayscue then received "great addition of strength." The Virginia fleet sent to reduce that colony, joined his own, and, "to avoid the shedding of blood," he gave Lord Willoughby "a last opportunity" to deliver up the island. The Governor's reply to this summons was not deemed satisfactory. It was thought that delays only were intended. Therefore Sir George at once made preparations to land a portion of his troops. Colonel Allen, who had taken part with the Parliament, and had some time before left the island to complain of the state of affairs there, was selected by Ayscue as the fittest person for this purpose. The landing was effected under Colonel Allen's command. But the Colonel himself was mortally wounded before he got on shore. Parliamentary troops drove the Barbadeans to a fort. which they took with four pieces of cannon. burnt and laid waste wherever they could. At length they were in turn compelled to retreat. In this battle

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some forty men were killed, nearly sixty taken prisoners, and a great number wounded.

But this was far from completing the reduction of the island. Ayscue once more offered terms of capitulation to Governor Willoughby; such conditions as might "stand with the honour of the State, and the happy condition of the people of Barbadoes;" but the loyalty of Lord Willoughby was not to be shaken, he still remained firm. He replied that "the people had only taken arms to defend their own," and he left "the guilt of that blood and ruin at the doors of those who offered force, in repelling which they would never be deserted by himself." The spoil and burning of that part of the island where Ayscue's forces had landed, made the people "more resolute in the defence of the rest." The Parliamentary Commander explained that his men had been invited on shore with a white flag, and then fired upon, and in their rage they fired those houses from whence they received such treacherous dealing. He declared it to have been against his positive command, but added, he should be glad if Lord Willoughby were equally clear with himself of the charge of wilfully spilling

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blood. It was caused only through his standing out after receiving so many invitations of peace.

Lord Willoughby was, however, at last compelled to yield. But "neither the treachery of one, nor the easiness of many others seduced by him," he said, should make him "accept an unsafe or dishonourable peace." The truth was, "Colonel Modyford and others, with estates upon the island, sent a private letter" to Sir George Ayscue, and "after several meetings, articles were agreed to between them, and Modyford and his regiment declared for the Commonwealth." Thus re-inforced, and "numbering about 2000 men, they thought the sword must have decided the business." this Ayscue was again disappointed for the time. "Through continual extremity of rains, they lay within a mile of each other, without any opportunity of fighting." The weather was so severe that "the soldiers could scarce keep a match lighted." the last time, then, Sir George Ayscue addressed himself to Governor Willoughby. He told him that "he had been owned by a considerable part of the country," and received as Governor, and he inclosed

the articles which had been accepted by "The Windward Regiment." Lord Willoughby had, only ten days before the receipt of this letter, "blessed God for the unanimity and resolution of the inhabitants to stand by him in their just and necessary defence;" and although he then made proposals "to compose an unnatural strife," he declared he "did not fear at all" the issue of it. What then must he have thought when he heard of "the treacherous conduct of Colonel Modyford." The tide of events was against him. In spite of his long resistance, he now found himself compelled to yield, so he accepted his position and did his best "to prevent the calamities and effusion of Christian blood which must follow a civil war." Seeing "the fire was dispersed in the bowels of the island," he wished the "former overtures for a treaty" to be re-considered. "I do not doubt my own force," said he, "but what might be done would, in a few weeks, turn the face of a country so flourishing, and so great an honour to our nation, into desolation and sadness." Ayscue protested that he also was "passionately desirous to preserve Barbadoes from further ruin;" and that he would not

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"stand upon the great advantages put into his hands by those gentlemen who had joined their forces to his, to gain a speedy and happy peace for their country."

So Commissioners were appointed on both sides "to treat and conclude upon matters concerning the composing and settling of the unhappy distractions of that poor island." And "articles [of surrender] were at length concluded." The messenger who brought the first news of the surrender to England, had 10% given to him. Some of these, one of the Parliamentary Commissioners afterwards acknowledged, "they were unwilling to grant," but were nevertheless conceded. After the reduction, Lord Willoughby quitted the island. He left for Surinam, but returning for provisions, altered his plans, sailed for Antigua, and thence for England.

The government of Barbadoes was placed under Sir George Ayscue, and when he sailed for England, was given to Daniel Searle, one of the Commissioners. Colonel Modyford, when giving an account of these proceedings to Bradshaw, assured him that "the

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inhabitants were then fully satisfied that they had fought for their bondage, and laid down their arms for their liberties." Since the composure, he said, "they had new spirit in them." The Colonel professed himself greatly in favour of the Commonwealth, and an ardent admirer of the Lord President. "You have sweetly captivated my mind," he wrote to Bradshaw, "and clearly fixed it in a true affection to your service; all your Counsels tend to the general good of the English nation." He proposed, "though it might seem immodest," that two representatives should be chosen by the planters of Barbadoes, who should sit and vote in the English Parliament, as "they would delight to have the same form of government as England."

But Colonel Modyford soon became an object of suspicion with those to whom he had rendered such signal service. He was looked upon by the new Governor as "a most restless spirit." He had "all along been for the service of the late King," wrote Daniel Searle to the Council of State. The command of his regiment being continued to him was "much disrelished by the honest party," so Governor

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Searle deprived him of it. But the Colonel appealed to "Lord General Cromwell." He said that through his regiment "full possession and subjection of the island was obtained," and he petitioned that it might be restored to him. The Lord Protector appointed him one of the Council of Barbadoes instead, and Daniel Searle remained Governor of Barbadoes eight years. In twenty years the prosperity of the island had so increased that the population rose from 6000 in 1636 to no less than 25,000 in 1656. This prosperity was in some measure due to the assistance which the island received from the mother country. Provisions of all kinds were annually sent to Barbadoes. In 1656, when "there were 25,000 Christians at least" there, the following list of "provisions [was] transported."

12,000 doz. of shoes; 1000 pair of boots for horsemen; 12,000 doz. of shirts; 24,000 of drawers, because the negroes wear neither shirts nor shoes; 12,000 doz. of caps, for negroes and Christians. Ammunition:—500 bar. of powder; 20 ton of great shot; 5 do. small; 10 do. bullet; 3000 fire-locks, with as many bandeliers with swords and belts;

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500 pair of pistols and holsters; 400 horses and mares for defence and labour; 1000 saddles and furniture. Pickaxes, shovels, spades, hoes, bills, hatchets, axes, pole-axes, and other edge tools, to the value of 1000l. All sorts of provisions, as beef, pork, peas, biscuit, flour, oatmeal, butter, cheese, oil. Liquors, as beer, strong waters, and wine.

Barbadoes was not unfrequently visited with most destructive storms. This same year, 1656, "extraordinary rains" fell. "Almost all the horses, neat cattle, negroes, and other servants were destroyed. insomuch that their several works must of necessity lye still and become useless unless some speedy course be taken for their supply." Merchants. planters, and traders to Barbadoes besought the Lord Protector to allow them to export an extra number of horses and cattle to supply the frightful losses that had been incurred by the late "extraordinary rains." It was necessary to obtain licence from the English Government before anything whatever could be exported to Barbadoes. Permission was usually solicited by petition. Here is one copied exactly from the original:-

"LOYAL BARBADOES."

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"To the right honoble ye Lords of his Highnes Councell.

"The humble petion of Nathaniell Herne, Merchant, "Sheweth.

"That without releife from England, the island of Barbados and plantacons thereunto belonging are not able to subsist.

"The peticoner therefore prayeth lycence from yor Lopps to transport thither forty horses upon payment of the usuall customes, we is a favour usually granted to others.

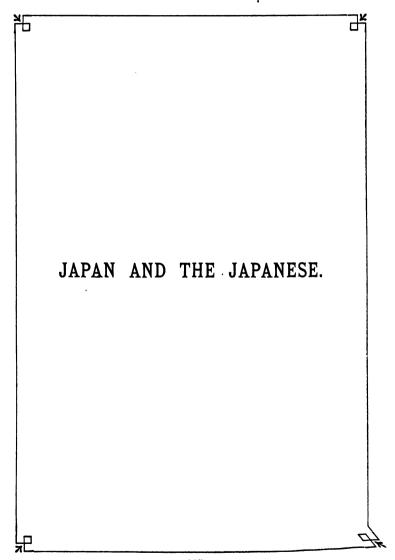
"And yo' Pet' (as in duty bound) shall pray, &"." *Indorsed*, "R[eceived] 19 August, 1656."

At the Restoration of King Charles II., the old disputes as to the validity of Lord Carlisle's grant were revived. Those who opposed as well as those who supported the grant were examined. The King himself finally set the matter at rest. After hearing both sides, he granted a warrant in Lord Willoughby's favour, and commanded him "instantly to apply himself to the government of the province of Carliola, and forthwith to proceed to Barbadoes,

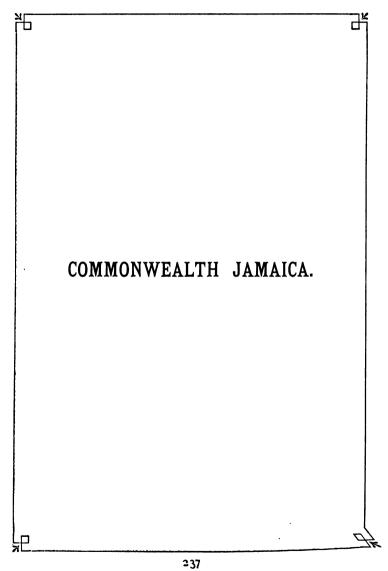
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to re-establish the good government of that and all the King's other islands within that province."

Barbadoes has been singularly afflicted by fires and hurricanes. In 1668 there was a most destructive fire: in 1675, a most awful hurricane. The hurricane of 1780 lasted forty-eight hours, threatening universal ruin; the whole island was devastated, and its unsheltered inhabitants were reduced to the last extremity of misery and despair. But a hurricane occurred in 1831, in which five thousand persons perished; it was one of the most terrific on record, and was even more appalling than that of 1780.



have been received from this marvellous country are now made familiar to the present generation by the interesting volumes of our late Ambassador to the Japanese Court, Sir Rutherford Alcock.





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OF all the discoveries made by Columbus in the West Indies, few have been more fruitful in adventure than the island of Jamaica. And although so much has been written about the voyages of Columbus, his own relation of his own discoveries, written by himself to the King and Queen of Spain, is so interesting that we will begin this "story" with it. It was written from Calavera, in the Canary Islands, on the 15th of February, 1493. The original was discovered by Don Thomas Gonsales in the attics of the archives of Simancas, on the 12th of September, 1818, when putting in order the documents returned from France. Columbus begins his letter by praising God for the signal triumph He has vouchsafed to him in his great enterprise, and then goes on to say that he has discovered numerous islands inhabited by people without

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number, and has taken possession of them all with sound of trumpet, and displayed the royal banners without any opposition.

To the first island he gave the name of San Salvador, in commemoration of the mighty Lord who had bestowed all this, according to his wondrous working. The Indians called this island Guanabam. second island he called Santa Maria de Concepcion; the third, Ferdinanda; the fourth, Isabella; the fifth, Juana, &c. He then coasted along the island Juana towards the west. It was so large that he imagined it to be the mainland of Cathay; but he did not find cities and towns near the coast, only small hamlets, with the inhabitants of which he could have no intercourse, for they fled as soon as he approached. continued his voyage, thinking he would not miss large towns. At last, after sailing a great number of leagues, he found that the coast trended to the north. He did not wish to go towards the north, because winter was at hand; moreover, the wind was contrary. He therefore turned again towards the south, and proceeded to a certain point, where he sent two men ashore in order to find out whether there was a king

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or any great town there. They made a three days' journey, and found an indescribable number of hamlets, and multitudes of people, but no government. They therefore returned, but heard very soon from Indians, whom he already had taken, that the land before him was an island.

He then coasted one hundred and seven leagues towards the east. Eighteen leagues distant from the former island, there was another lying east, which he called Hispañiola. He coasted along that island towards the north, one hundred and seventy-eight leagues in a direct line.

"This and the other islands are all very large, and have a great number of harbours, which are better than any other harbours with which he is acquainted in Christendom. There are such good and large rivers that it is a wonder to see them; the land is high, and there are many mountains and high mountain ranges, all very beautiful, and of a thousand different forms, all accessible, and covered with trees of innumerable different kinds. The trees are so high that they seem to reach the sky, and it is said that they never lose their leaves. He believes it is the

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fact, because he found them as fresh and green and beautiful as they are during the month of May in Spain. Some were in flower, some bearing fruit, and some again in bud, others bearing fruit as yet unripe. according to their nature. The nightingale and a thousand other species of birds were singing in the middle of November. There are palm-trees of six or eight kinds, which are admirable in their beautiful deformity. There are also pine forests, very large open fields, and beasts and large birds, besides fruits and vegetables; there are also mines of metals. The island of Hispañiola, with its mountains, and plains, and fields, is perfectly beautiful. The soil is rich, and well adapted for fruit and vegetables; the timber is excellent for building houses and towns, and the ports are on such a magnificent scale as is difficult to believe without seeing them. There are many rivers of excellent water: gold is carried down by most of them. The trees, and vegetables, and plants are very different from those on the island of Juana; there are also many rich mines of gold and other metals."

"The people of this, and of all the other islands which he has seen and heard of, walk about naked

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just as when they were born. Some of them cover themselves a little with leaves, or with some cotton. They do not possess any iron or steel, or any arms; nor are they well calculated for the use of arms. Not that they are badly formed; on the contrary, they have fine figures; but they are very timid. only weapons they have are reeds, which are cut when the seed is ripe. They insert into the end of them a small piece of sharp wood; but they do not dare to use even these weapons. He has often sent two or three men to a hamlet in order to speak to the inhabitants, who came out in great multitudes, but fled in such a way that neither father nor son took heed of one another, as soon as they saw the white men approaching. They had not been ill-treated; on the contrary, he had given those whom he could get near, all kinds of things which he had, clothing, as well as other things, without asking any equivalent from them; they are timid by nature. that they lose their timorousness as soon as they become accustomed to the white men. not false, and are very liberal. When asked for anything which they have, they never say, no; on

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the contrary, they offer all they have, and show so much love that they would willingly give their hearts. Whether it be a thing of great value or nothing worth which is given them, they are equally contented. He forbad his men to give them vile things, such, for instance, as pieces of broken glass, broken needles, and so on, although, if they could get them, they would think they had obtained possession of the finest jewels in the world. One sailor got gold of the weight of two castillanos and a half, for one needle. Others had given things of even less worth. and had received in return great quantities of fruit. For the smallest coin, if it were only new and shining, they gave all they had, even great quantities of gold. For broken iron hoops of casks, they gave all their property, cattle, and whatever they possessed; though it was wrong to cheat them. He gave them a hundred different nice things in order that they might be the more easily disposed to become good Christians, and devoted subjects of the King and Queen of Spain. and that they might love the whole Castilian nation. He did this also that they might give him all that was necessary for the voyage."

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"They do not profess any kind of idolatry; they only believe that 'the good, the power, and the might is in heaven.' They were firmly persuaded that Columbus himself, and the ships, had come from Heaven. He was received as a messenger from Heaven in all places where they had had any intercourse with the natives. The reason of their belief was not because they are stupid; on the contrary, they are very subtle; they navigate all the adjacent seas, and the information they give is wonderfully exact. The reason of their belief was simply because they had never before beheld men who wore clothing; moreover, they had never seen Directly after his arrival in the Indies, he took some Indians by force, in order that their fear of them might be dispelled, and that they might give him information about the islands. They very soon became able to make themselves understood, and to understand the Spaniards, by means of words and of signs. They had been of great advantage to him; he is still carrying them about with him, and they still believe that the Spaniards have come from Heaven, in spite of all the conversation he has had

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with them. When he arrived at a new place the Indians immediately told the natives that the men from Heaven were there. As soon as that was known, the people ran from houses to houses to announce the news, and they all came skipping and jumping from all sides to see the men from Heaven. Neither small nor great remained at home; every one of them brought presents of something to eat, and gave them with wonderful love."

"They have, all of them, a great number of canoes, like the Spanish fustas; some are larger, and some smaller. The largest are quite equal in size to fustas of eighteen benches; they would be even larger if they were not all made out of one piece of timber; they go much quicker than the Spanish fustas. He has seen canoes with sixty and eighty oarsmen."

"He has not observed any great difference in the appearance and the customs of the natives on the various islands. They all understand one another, a circumstance which is very favourable for their conversion to the Holy Faith, to which they are much inclined."

"The island of Juana seems to be larger than Eng-

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land and Scotland put together; he sailed along the coast for sixty leagues, and yet there remained two large provinces, which he has not seen, which cannot be less than fifty or sixty leagues in length. One of the provinces is called Cavan. Men having tails are born there. Hispaniola, according to the reports of the Indians, is larger than the whole of Spain, from Coluga to Fuentarabia. Believes it because he coasted along the island for an extent of one hundred and thirty eight leagues. It is so beautiful that it is much to be desired, and, when once seen, never to be left."

"He has taken possession of all the islands in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella, who can dispose of them as absolutely as of the kingdom of Castile."

"He has also taken possession of a place in the island of Hispaniola which is very well situated for commerce with the Continent and with the Grand Khan. He has baptized the town Navidad, and fortified it. The fortification is being finished at the present moment; he left a garrison there, artillery, and provisions for more than a year, and a boat with sailors. He has made the king his best friend, so that he is

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very proud of the settlement. But even should the nations change their minds, they would be unable to do any harm to the garrison. The King and his people walked about naked, and had no arms. The garrison would suffice to destroy the whole island."

"It seems as if all the men were contented with one wife, but they allow their king to have as many as twenty wives. The women appear to work more than the men: it seems that they have no property of their own; what one possesses they all possess, especially with respect to eatables. He has not found monstrosities among the men, as many have reported there were; on the contrary, they are all very handsome. They are not negroes as in Guinea, nothing but their hair is black. During the daytime they shut themselves up, and are not brought up in places exposed to the rays of the sun, which are here immensely powerful. That the sun is so powerful is not to be wondered at, as these islands are only twenty-six degrees distant from the line. In such islands as have high mountains, the winter is rather severe, but the natives are accustomed to it."

"The natives of the second island are believed by

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others to be very ferocious. They eat raw flesh. They possess a great number of canoes, in which they go to all the other islands in order to rob and steal whatever they can get. They are not monsters in appearance, only wear long hair like the women, and use bows and arrows of reeds, with a little stick inserted in the head. They are both ferocious and mean when they have to deal with the other Indians. He thinks no higher of their courage than he does of that of the others. They contract matrimony with the women of the first island, in which there is not a single man. These women do not work, but they use bows and arrows. They cover themselves with wire —— (one word unintelligible) of which they have a great number."

"There is another island larger than Hispaniola. The inhabitants are said to have no hair. There is gold in immense quantities. He brings some Indians from there and from other islands, in order to bear witness."

"To judge only from what he has seen in this expedition, made in great haste, it is clear that he is able to give to the King and Queen of Spain as much

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gold as they want, provided he receives a little assistance, and as much as the ships can contain, of cotton and spice; and mastics, which have hitherto been found only in Greece, in the island of Chios. The seignoria have sold it at their own prices. Moreover there are fine qualities of timber, and in great quantities. Slaves might be exported to any extent which might be wanted; that is to say, from amongst the idolators. He thinks he has also found rhubarb and cinnamon, and would have found other valuable things if he had had more time. He remained nowhere when the wind was favourable for sailing. Would have done much more if the ships had been better."

"God gives victory to all those who walk in His paths, as is clear in this case. He has now found and seen the island of which so many fables have been told. Next to God he is most indebted to the King and Queen of Spain. The discovery is so great that the whole of Christendom ought to keep festival and praise the Holy Trinity."

"An immense number of people will be converted to the Christian faith. Moreover, great material gains will be obtained."

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On the 2nd (February) they had frost and hail storms in the Canary Islands.

In a postscript written on 14 March Columbus said he had encountered such a storm on the Spanish seas that he was obliged to lighten the ships by throwing the cargo overboard, but he had been fortunate enough to gain the port of Lisbon.

Columbus did not, when he discovered Jamaica, make any settlement upon it. But in another of his voyages soon afterwards, his ships were in such distress that he was obliged to run them into the island. When at length he succeeded in getting there he had but two ships remaining out of four, their crews wasted with starvation and sickness, and the ships so wormeaten and so leaky that they were filled with water to their very decks, and the men obliged to lodge in sheds on their poops and forecastles. To add to his misfortunes, the Commander of one of his ships turned against him and went away to Hispañiola. The natives were not slow to take advantage of such an accumulation of miseries, so that Columbus would not allow any of his men to go on shore. enemy greater than man was staring them all in the

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face,-Famine, and this obliged them to resort to expedient to traffic with the natives; the Spaniards decided on inviting them on board; their own weakness was so great, they were quite unable to force them to anything. The natives had built a hut close to where the Spanish ships were at anchor. Columbus called to them from his ship and told them that unless they furnished him and his men with provisions, they would soon be visited with a pestilence that would destroy every soul of them. As a sign of the truth of this declaration, which he pretended came from Heaven, he told them that in two days' time, the moon would wear a bloody visage, and he named the very hour that this would happen. Columbus knew, at that particular time there would be an eclipse of So of course it all fell out exactly as he had foretold, and the Indians were so much astonished at the truth of the prediction that they not only furnished him with all the provisions he wanted, but implored his pardon and begged he would not leave them with any marks of his resentment. After great difficulties, Columbus managed to transport himself and his men to Hispañiola. His steward, Diego Men-

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dez, embarked on board an Indian canoe, with ten of the natives, who were hired for the service by the promise of exorbitant rewards. They reached Hispañiola in safety, where Mendez bought one ship and the Governor ordered another to be fitted out to bring Columbus and his men from Jamaica, which they accordingly did. For this dangerous and difficult expedition the King of Spain afterwards rewarded Mendez very handsomely and gave him leave to add to his armorial bearings, the canoe in which he sailed, or rather a figure of it, which the representatives of his family have borne ever since.

St. Jago de la Vega, the capital of Jamaica, was built by Columbus and his son Diego, who was the first European governor of the island, and was made Duke de la Vega. Jamaica rapidly increased in wealth and importance, and when Sir Anthony Sherley, who had command of an English squadron, landed there late in Queen Elizabeth's reign, he plundered the town of St. Jago, and took away with him a considerable booty.

Forty years later Jamaica was invaded by a force from the Windward Islands, under Colonel Jackson.

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The Spaniards fought with great gallantry, but the British gained the day, and entered St. Jago de la Vega sword in hand. They sacked the town, plundered it of everything valuable, and carried off the booty in their ships.

But the most important revolution in Jamaica, and when it came into the possession of the English, took place while Oliver Cromwell was Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England. He, too, as other English rulers had done before him, wished to strike a blow at the power of Spain, and resolved that it should fall on one of the richest of her possessions in the West Indies. Hispañiola was the island selected, the acquisition of treasure being at that time an important consideration, and an expedition was accordingly fitted out for the conquest of this formidable place. This expedition was very much liked in England; it was a long time in preparation, and many of those who had remained faithful to King Charles II., and were disgusted at the treatment he had received from the Court of Spain, joined in it. All kinds of arms and warlike stores were being made ready in the latter part of the year 1654, "for a

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special service under command of General Venables, to be shipped with all possible expedition." Commissioners were appointed to superintend all that was to be done, Edward Winslow being allowed "a settled salary of 1000% per annum for his services." William Penn was appointed "General of the English Fleet," in conjunction with Robert Venables, "General of the English Forces," and the fleet set sail with about 7000 land troops on board, besides a troop of horse, full of hope and the expectation of a certain conquest. This force was greatly increased by recruits from Barbadoes and the other Leeward Islands, and on April 13, 1655, the fleet landed at Hispañiola, in sight of the town of San Domingo.

They were, however, doomed to a bitter and unlooked for disappointment; the Spaniards repulsed them with great loss, and General Venables was forced to re-embark his men. The shame of returning unsuccessful to England made the English generals determine upon a less hazardous expedition. They resolved on going to Jamaica, and there the English landed in May, 1655. Proclamation was at once made that every man should shoot his neighbour

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dead if he should see him attempt to fly, and St. Jago de la Vega was immediately attacked. The Spaniards were unable to oppose the large force that advanced against them, and after a very slight resistance they proposed to capitulate and deliver up the city. The English thus gained possession of the capital of the island, and in fact of the island itself, for although the English generals gave the inhabitants of Jamaica time to remove their best effects away, so that when they took possession of St. Jago they found scarce anything but bare walls, it was not long before the island became, under the British Government, one of the richest and most important of the British possessions in the West Indies.

Thus the English took possession of Jamaica on the 10th of May, 1655, and very soon afterwards they began to plant and settle there. It has been truly said that "the English have the best colonizing genius of any people in the world." Colonel Edward D'Oyley was left governor of the island with about 3000 men, and a squadron of ships commanded by Vice-Admiral Goodson, while Generals Penn and Venables returned to England.

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The success that attended the capture of Jamaica did not abate the resentment of Cromwell for the failure at Hispañiola, and this was greatly increased when he was told that the two commanders were Royalists at heart. No sooner had Generals Penn and Venables returned than they were sent to the Council of State to give a report of all they had done during their voyage. General Penn gave "a narrative of all the proceedings of the fleet, as well as of the state of that part of it that was left at Jamaica;" for nearly 3000 Englishmen, as we have seen, had been left behind to form a settlement, and plant in various parts of the island, and a large squadron of ships was also left to protect it from any attempt that the Spaniards might make against it. A week after the English generals had made their report to the Council of State, Oliver Cromwell signed two warrants on 20th September, 1655, one "for the apprehension and committal to the Tower of General Robert Venables, General of the English forces sent to America," for having "deserted the army committed to his charge contrary to his trust:" the other "for the apprehension and committal of General

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William Penn, General of the English fleet sent to America," for having "without licence returned from thence contrary to his trust."

They were sent to the Tower soon after they landed, the Lord Protector Cromwell having been told that they were attached to the Royalist cause. We know that General Venables afterwards became eminently instrumental in restoring Charles II. to his kingdom, and was by that king appointed one of the Commissioners for Jamaica. But be this as it may, both these generals were too useful to their country to be allowed to languish any length of time in prison. After exactly five weeks' confinement, General Penn, "in consideration of his acknowledgment of his fault, and of his submission,"—at least so says the warrant for his release-was set at liberty on the 25th October following. General Venables was released on the 31st October, 1655; but both were compelled to deliver up their commissions.

Jamaica once in the hands of the English, Cromwell adopted the most vigorous measures to secure the possession of it, and to people it with Englishmen from all parts. Instructions were sent to many of

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the governors of the American Colonies, as well as to other of the more populous of the West India Islands, to do their best to induce people to go and settle in the newly conquered island. The governors and inhabitants of New England were told that the English army had taken possession of Jamaica, and that all the people found upon the island, "to the number of 1400, who had fled to the hills," had all submitted to the English. They were to tell the people they governed of the goodness of the island, what plenty of horses and cattle there were upon it, how convenient the harbours were, and that these were being fortified by the English; that there were about 7000 well armed men there, besides 800 more then (in September, 1655) going over, well provisioned, with Major Robert Sedgwick, who was appointed a Commissioner to attend to the civil affairs of the island, in conjunction with Admiral Goodson and Colonel D'Oyley, the two other Commissioners.—Poor Sedgwick did not live long in the service of the Commonwealth in Jamaica, but the Government were not unmindful of what he had done for them there, and gave his wife a yearly pension of 1001.—And as a certain guarantee

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of safety it was intended to have a good English fleet always in those seas to defend the place against all attempts of the enemy. Cromwell was anxious to explain to the people of New England in particular why he held out inducements to them to remove to Jamaica "in convenient numbers." He told them it was "to enlighten those parts, a chief end of our undertaking the design" (of the conquest of Jamaica), by sending people there "who know and fear the Lord," and that those of New England, "driven from the land of their nativity into that desert and barren wilderness for conscience's sake, may remove to a land of plenty." The same proposals were made to the inhabitants of other English colonies; to those of New Haven in particular, who had thoughts of removing to Delaware Bay, "a part of the island next to some good harbour" was promised to them and their heirs for ever without payment of rent for seven years, and then only to pay one penny an acre if they would alter their minds and settle in Jamaica.

As an extra inducement to do so, Cromwell declared that whatever they grew or manufactured on the island should not pay any customs for three years;

that one of their number should be from time to time appointed a Governor or Commander-in-Chief of Jamaica, with persons to assist in the management of affairs. Cromwell also promised to lend six ships for their transportation, to grant twenty acres of land to every male above twelve years old, and ten acres to every other male or female. No time was lost in adding to the strength of the island both in man and material. "Provisions, tools, and all other necessaries," were at once sent over; provisions to a large amount going from Boston in New England. 18th December, 1655, the Council of State ordered the payment of 5,611l. 7s. 9d. for tools and provisions for Jamaica alone. A committee was appointed "for the business of Jamaica." One of their first debates was "concerning the removal thither of people from Nevis;" their next, "to consider of the allowance for 1000 Irish girls and youths to be sent to Jamaica." Four advice boats were built expressly to go there in the most expeditious manner, and "1000 Irish girls and the like number of youths of fourteen years or under," were to be allowed twenty shillings each for their outfit. A general Proclamation was issued "for

the encouragement of persons who will transport themselves to Jamaica;" and large numbers of officers and soldiers settled there, with allotments of land, which were granted to them by recommendations "under the hands and seals of Generals Venables and Penn. and Commissioner Butler." Six prisoners "upon the late insurrection" in 1655, were ordered "to be transported to Jamaica, or any other of the English plantations, upon giving security that they shall not return without special licence from General Disbrowe." The "most convenient way of transporting those wives who were desirous to go to their husbands in Jamaica," was reported upon by the Jamaica Committee, and 61. 10s. per head allowed by the State, with the consent of Parliament, for sending them over. The same year, 1656, Martin Noell contracted to transport 1200 men from Knockfergus, in Ireland, and Port Patrick, in Scotland, to Jamaica at 51. 10s. a head; and 14,0001. was paid to Richard Hutchinson, Treasurer of the Navy, for provisions "to be speedily provided for Jamaica,"

Thus everything was done by the English Government that men, money, and provisions, both needful

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and necessary, that is, tools, warlike stores, clothing, and food, could do, and as a natural consequence the people were happy, the government contented them, and the island seemed likely to become a flourishing and populous settlement.

Their governor, Colonel D'Oyley, was not wholly trusted by Cromwell, because of his known sympathies with the Royalist cause, and Major Sedgwick and Admiral Goodson were, as we have seen, joined with D'Oyley in the government; Sedgwick dying soon after his arrival in Jamaica, D'Oyley was left sole commander by land. He was, however, thoroughly fit for his post, and acted with wisdom and resolution. In proof of this he not only remained Governor of Jamaica during the whole time of Cromwell's Protectorate, but when Charles II. was restored to his throne, the king, as we shall see, confirmed Colonel D'Oyley in his government.

But in the midst of their prosperity sickness and death appeared amongst them to an alarming extent, and swept away great numbers of the people. The Spanish negroes and mulattoes, too, showed themselves to be at times very dangerous, and always very

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troublesome. Though they mostly kept to the woods and mountains, where they partly subsisted on game, they not unfrequently made incursions upon the white inhabitants, whom they plundered, and upon whom they committed great excesses. They murdered the governor the Spaniards put over them, because these last had abandoned them, and they chose one of their own number in his stead. But the Governor, D'Oyley, adopted the most vigorous measures against them. All this time they were being hunted and cut off by the English, till at length finding they could hold out no longer, they sent a deputation to D'Oyley. The governor insisted upon their delivering up all their arms at once, and on their promises of good behaviour in future, received them into his favour. They became "much fonder of their new masters than they had been of their old," and were very useful in clearing the island of "those remains of the Spaniards, who were entirely rooted out," and "not above twenty or thirty of their negroes in a year's time were left upon the island." These were for a long time very dangerous enemies.

About this time sickness and death committed

such ravages among the people, more particularly in the army and the navy, that the Government at home determined on sending over General Brayne with large supplies of men and provisions. was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Jamaica, June 17, 1656, with the pay of 3l. a day, and 20s. a day as colonel, and ordered to sail "with the first opportunity." In his instructions the Protector of the Commonwealth of England said that the state of the army and fleet gave great cause "of being humble before the Lord, who hath in such legible characters made known his displeasure, in sweeping away so many by death;" but that "after much searching of heart" the Government had, "in His Name and fear, resolved to prosecute the design," and that 1200 men with supplies, and four months' provisions for 4000 men, would speedily be sent over. General Brayne was ordered to consider what fortifications were necessary in Jamaica; he was empowered to give rewards and encouragement to those employed in the public service; to inspect the treasury and the stores there, and have a true account kept; to take into consideration how the island may be most

speedily and effectually planted, and the horses and other cattle there trained and made useful, "that the Commonwealth may be eased of their great charge;" to establish laws for the good government of the island, and generally "to further the intent of the Commonwealth to secure an interest in the West Indies." was authorised by the Council of State to buy provisions in America for the use of the forces there to the amount of 5000l. The same year the Committee for Jamaica were ordered by the Council of State "to consider what branch of the public revenue might be set apart for carrying on the affairs of the Commonwealth in that island;" and on their report it was ordered that "the custom for coals exported from the Commonwealth" was to be appropriated to that Dr. Wilson, a physician, was sent over, with a salary of 15s. a day, and must have well earned his salary, or at all events have had plenty of work to do: letters were written by the English Government to the Major-Generals and Commissioners of the respective counties to "apprehend lewd and dangerous persons, rogues, vagrants, and other idle persons, who have no way of livelihood, and refuse to

work:" and "to treat with merchants and others for transporting them to the English plantations in America," of which Jamaica no doubt came in for a large share, for all the English possessions in the West Indies were called by the name of America at this time. In short, the Islands of Nevis and St. Christopher's, New England, and many other of the English plantations in America, were canvassed, and people from them all, who had the least inclination to go to Jamaica, were encouraged to do so, and everything "managed with the most convenience" for them. About sixty English Protestants who, through the violent prosecution of some "ill-affected persons" left their residence in the Somers Islands, and went to Eleutheria, where they suffered much hardship, were also invited to settle in Jamaica, and the Commanderin-Chief was directed "to provide victuals and other accommodation for them on their arrival." Brayne died on 2nd September, 1657, soon after his arrival in Jamaica.

The first English planters in Jamaica were, therefore, composed of men of all classes, and of different political opinions; but most of them were accustomed

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to a military life. There were staunch Royalists and Cromwell's veterans side by side. The example and authority of D'Oyley did wonders; they lived in harmony, became excellent planters, and so raised the character of the island, that many eminent and wealthy planters left Barbadoes and settled in Jamaica. About this time the Spaniards, greatly mortified to see how successful the English were in Jamaica, determined upon making an attempt to recapture it and to repossess it. In May, 1658, a considerable Spanish force landed on the island, with a large supply of arms and ammunition, and everything necessary for a determined struggle. seemed likely at first to be successful, for it was some days before Governor D'Oyley even knew of their landing, and then he was not in a position to When, however, he did attack approach them. them in their entrenchments, he compelled the Spanish commander to re-embark with great loss: the loss of the English was also considerable.

The inhabitants by this time numbered between 17,000 and 18,000 English. The art of making sugar, of planting cocoa-groves, and erecting salt-works,

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became pretty general; and although many of the inhabitants joined some of the numerous gangs of pirates who infested the coasts of the West India islands soon after the Restoration, and were dignified by the name of Buccaneers, they did not permanently interfere with the growing prosperity of Jamaica.

About the middle of the year 1660, the King's restoration began to be the talk of the island. for some time before the news arrived, the Government and all in authority were at their wits' ends to know how to act. Governor D'Oyley wrote to the Admiralty on I June, 1660, that "the latest news we have is of two fleets, one under command of Vice-Admiral Lawson, the other under General Desborow, in opposition one to another." knew what to do, or what the tide of events would The Governor himself was in the bring forth. greatest perplexity. "I know not who or what Government there is," he writes; "of the dreadful fleet," he goes on to say, "sent hither, there is only left the 'Coventry' frigate, in which I intend, God willing, to return myself, if I be not owned by some

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authority. I am only a patient here, baited almost to death for not acting, but am resolved rather to venture the fury of the populacy than to act without power, being very well acquainted with the difficulty, I may say impossibility, for a single person to get an act of indemnity for meddling without authority, and I very well know that soldiers, if they behave themselves much better than ours have done for these eleven years last past, shall in times of peace be looked upon in the worst sense, and I can truly say, though I am cautious, I am neither afraid nor sorry for it. I shall, however, adventure by any means, excepting taking away life, to use my endeavours to keep the public peace."

The Spaniards by this time were "all beaten off," not one was left in the island, and no enemy but thirty or forty negroes, who were in rebellion with the Spaniards.

On 26 July following, Governor D'Oyley again wrote home to the Admiralty in England, saying that through the bad condition of the frigate his hopes of returning to England had been frustrated. "Your Honours may now easily imagine with what

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sorrow and unwillingness I part with this frigate; her departure not only fills me with apprehension of our future condition, but imprints in us the sense of being deserted by our country, and fills us with sad and serious thoughts of our past services and present requital."

All doubt was, however, soon to be set at rest. and when the Governor of Jamaica was at length informed of the restoration of King Charles II., he wrote to "Sir Edward Nicholas, Principal Secretary of State." a letter full of devoted loyalty to his Sovereign. It is dated 11 September, 1660, and we will give his own words. He says, "I thought it my duty, as well as decent and necessary, to acquaint your Honour (being a public minister of state) that here are under my command as Lieut.-General and Commander-in-Chief near two thousand officers and soldiers, besides seamen, being the remains of a far greater number, most gentlemen of good families, whom the jealousy of the late General Cromwell, and hatred for not complying with him in betraying his trust, breaking that oath we had solemnly sworn in the presence of the most high God, and not taking

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other engagements contradictory, hath in a manner banished hither, of whom, though doubtless he intended an utter destruction, God hath yet preserved a remnant by admirable providence against the constant and vigorous attempts of a powerful enemy (I hope) to be serviceable to his sacred Majesty. to whom a voluntary, not compelled, obedience is rightly due. I could say much of myself and others. and of our sufferings upon this account, but that I intend not to excuse our past error (which all ingenious men must at least acknowledge). But rather by our future loyalty and service make it appear we judge ourselves too faulty, and therefore must for ever magnify and gratefully acknowledge his Majesty's transcendant favour in his gracious pardon and promise of our arrears, in which, though we have no cause to doubt but that we are included, yet an assurance thereof under your Honour's hand would infinitely comfort and confirm us.

"In the meantime, I am forced to act by my former instructions, and rule by the law martial, having none other here settled, in which if I do amiss I beseech your Honour to contradict me, and that while I stay

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here, I may not walk hoodwinked but be directed by positive orders and instructions, and not for want thereof to run into any inconvenience or be left to my own arbitrary will and pleasure. I have now resolved (and it is high time) on an absolute obedience to the commands of my Prince, and desire no longer to live than I continue my allegiance to him."

In a postscript, he says, "My mother is sister to Sir Oliver Nicholas," so that D'Oyley was related to Sir Edward Nicholas.

His letters were not without effect; he was soon confirmed by the king in his government, and large supplies of all kinds of provisions, clothing, and warlike stores were sent to Jamaica in the following November, by order of the English government, together with "such commissions, instructions, and letters as are necessary to be transmitted thither for his Majesty's service."

All kinds of propositions, considerations, and arguments were addressed to the British government concerning Jamaica. Captain Thomas Lynch, of "his Majesty's army in Jamaica," in England on

leave, proposed certain "considerations about the peopling and settling of Jamaica," suggested by Governor D'Oyley. The Earl of Marlborough, who had been "solicited by divers concerned in the island," did the like; these representations were well considered by the King's government, and such changes made in the government of Jamaica as they thought necessary and advisable.

It was the natural result of King Charles II.'s restoration that the system of government in all the English plantations should undergo a change; and, in fact, changes of many kinds became necessary. Jamaica was certainly no exception to this rule.

We have seen from Governor D'Oyley that Jamaica had always been governed by martial law, that is, ever since the island came into the possession of the English. When Charles II. confirmed D'Oyley Governor of the island, the King at the same time authorised the election of a Council and of an Assembly of the Representatives of the People. This was the first establishment of a regular civil government of Jamaica.

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But this was not all that was done by the new Government in England for Jamaica; there were other evils to be remedied; and one of these was the large number of soldiers who were maintained on the island, and the bad influence they exercised over the character and industry of the inhabitants.

It was urged that soldiers were both unwilling and unapt for work, that they became soldiers because they would not work, and could not be led by any inducements to apply themselves to industrious ways of living. That an army so necessitous as the one in Jamaica (they had received no pay for seven years) should now apply themselves to the planting of a country; that if they neither laboured in nor liked the island, it was very improbable they would give any assistance or encouragement to planters and strangers. Added to which, the very name of soldiers was generally so much dreaded in the island that persons of quality had alleged they removed not to Jamaica because they would not live under the discipline of any martial law. "If it should be objected that this army cannot be securely disbanded because the island

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is a new conquest," continues Captain Lynch, speaking for Governor D'Oyley, "it's easily answered. That the island must be planted and preserved by the numbers, not by the names of people, and if the keeping them as an army doth obstruct or discourage fitter persons from coming to settle, then do they rather endanger than secure the island. It's well known to all that are acquainted with the discipline of the Caribbee islands that all their inhabitants are as much, if not more, soldiers than the army in Jamaica, being more frequently exercised, better armed, and readier for any duty. And, doubtless, this army likewise, if they were reduced and put by their pay into capacities of living, having interest and estates, will be rendered more zealous in defending the island than by the naked consideration that they are an army and obliged to keep the country as they are soldiers."

These very sensible arguments had their effect, as we shall see presently, by what the English government did.

The Earl of Marlborough, too, among other things, urged that the Royal African Company

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should be persuaded to make Jamaica the staple of the trade for blacks, and assign such a number for the inhabitants of the island as should be thought fit to be sold to them; one hundred to be delivered at Jamaica for his Majesty's account, to be employed in the planting of provisions and other commodities; that the Governor and Council have liberty to allow toleration in the exercise of religion, yet not to endanger the public peace; that care be taken for the sending over women for planters' wives, and that Newgate and Bridewell may be spared as much as may be, and instead of such, that poor maids (with which few parishes in England are unburdened) be sent over, which may be done with gain rather than loss to the undertakers, for that the custom of those parts is to give for and not require ought with their wives.

This last proposal helped to bring about so vicious a practice of peopling the plantations, that the King himself was, at last, obliged to interfere, and the British parliament ultimately to pass an act to put a stop to it.

Numbers of merchants, planters, and masters of

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ships trading to the English plantations in America, petitioned the King complaining of a scandal cast upon them concerning the spiriting or enticing away of persons from hence to those plantations against their wills, which they "altogether abominate and deny." They declared they often suffered great damages by persons who, having with such merchants, planters, and masters of ships received money, clothes, and diet, alleged at Gravesend, or some other port of England, that they had been spirited and carried away, and so got off notwithstanding their said contracts. And they prayed for a remedy for these mischiefs by way of an Office of Registry of all persons so to be transported.

A thriving trade was driven by many "wicked persons," who, by fraud or violence, sent over "servants" and others to inhabit the then rapidly increasing English plantations abroad. Several petitions were presented to Charles II. and his council against "the wicked practice of a lewd sort of people called Spirits, and their complices." Complaints were made that there was "a wicked custom to

seduce or spirit away young people" to go to the foreign plantations in various capacities; and that such a practice existed seems to have been so universally believed, that when any persons, more particularly of inferior station, were about to leave the country, it was concluded that they were spirited away. This led to incalculable mischief, and many frauds and robberies were committed in consequence. "Evil-minded people" voluntarily offered to go on a voyage, or to settle in a distant country. They received money, clothes, and other necessaries for their outfit; but no sooner did the vessel get clear of Gravesend, or put into any port, than they contrived to get away. They pretended they were betrayed, carried off without their consent, in fact, spirited away.

William Haverland, himself "a spirit," in his information taken upon oath, declared that John Steward, of St. Katherine's parish, Middlesex, hath used to spirit persons away beyond the seas for the space of twelve years; and he several times confessed that "he had spirited away five hundred in a year."

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To prevent the evils which must have resulted from such extraordinary proceedings, Charles II, granted a commission in September, 1664, to the Duke of York, and others, to examine all persons before going abroad: "whether they go voluntarily, without compulsion, or any deceitful or sinister practice. whatsoever." At the same time the King erected an "office for taking and registering the consents, agreements, and covenants of such persons, male or female, as shall voluntarily go, or be sent, as servants to any of our plantations in America." It was, however, notwithstanding this commission, found necessary to resort to parliament for prevention of these abuses; and at length, on the 18th March, 1670, "an Act" was passed "to prevent stealing and transporting children and other persons;" whereby "any person spiriting away by fraud or enticement, with the design to sell, carry away, or transport any person beyond the sea, shall suffer death as a felon without clergy."

We have said that the English Government acted upon some of the "arguments" that had been laid before them.

In a very full council, under the presidency of the Lord Privy Seal, fifteen members being present, it was resolved to represent to the King as their humble opinion, "That the soldiers upon Jamaica (who numbered two thousand four hundred) be so disposed of that they may become planters for themselves with all convenient speed, reserving two hundred men in pay;" that "the rest be disposed of as the Governor shall think fit for the safety of the island, and that such private soldiers as shall become planters, shall reserve such arms as are now in their hands, for the use abovesaid." That "every soldier have an allotment of 50 acres of land, and every officer in proportion, viz: every corporal, 60 acres, every serjeant, 80 acres, every ensign, 100 acres, every lieutenant, 150 acres, every captain, 200 acres. a major, 300, a lieut.-colonel, 400, and a colonel, 500 Every single planter to have 30 acres, a planter with his wife or servant, 50 acres, and his wife 30 acres, and each servant to have 30 acres when he comes out of his time. "Which planters shall be cast into regiments and companies for the defence of the island, as is usual in other English plantations."

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Also that Jamaica be exempted for seven years from payment of any custom growing there, excepting sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo; and that "all children born of English parents in any of his Majesty's foreign plantations, be declared by Act of Parliament to be naturalized to all intents and purposes These conditions were confirmed at another council ten days later, with one or two slight alterations. The lands were to be granted, from his Majesty, free for seven years, after which time, a duty of five per cent. became payable upon all native goods whatsoever exported, by way of rent, upon penalty of twenty times the value thereof. "four hundred foot soldiers, and one hundred and fifty horse, [were to] be kept up under command and discipline at half-pay for such time as should be thought necessary for the preservation of the island, and two ships [were to] be constantly plying upon that coast." The council also recommended that the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London, be desired to choose five able ministers to be sent thither to be maintained by his Majesty for one year, the allowance for each minister for that year to be 100l.;

and that the Governor take care of, and settle a competent livelihood for them upon the place for the time to come. "Lastly, that his Majesty would be pleased speedily to set forth a proclamation therein declaring upon what terms and encouragements people might plant upon the said island and giving liberty to strangers to plant there together, and mix with his own people and subjects, provided they be Protestants, and will submit with all due obedience to his Majesty's Government, and be ruled by the Laws of England."

All these suggestions, embodied in a report to the King on 4 December, 1661, were at once carried into effect. Thus Jamaica prospered, and the thriving state of the colony caused it to be sought after by persons anxious to emigrate, more than any other of the English possessions in the West Indies.

Jamaica, like other of the West India islands, has not been free from the visitation of frightful scourges. We will relate instances of two of such visitations—an insurrection of negroes against the white inhabitants, and a dreadful earthquake.

During the reign of William III. a dangerous con-

spiracy broke out amongst the negroes in Jamaica, A plantation, belonging to a Mr. Sutton, was the place first selected for attack. Many of the old natives of the island, and the few Spanish slaves that remained in Jamaica, were resident in this plantation. These were all soon and easily persuaded to join the insurrection. A large body of the disaffected negroes, to the number of four hundred, marched to the house, seized what arms and ammunition it contained, and murdered all those who attempted to This success emboldened them to oppose them. commit further outrages; they thought to carry all before them, and marched to a neighbouring plantation, expecting to be joined by their fellow labourers, and to meet with a similar victory. But they were disappointed. All of the negroes fled to the woods. By this time an alarm was raised, and about fifty of the white inhabitants immediately got under arms. The rebels were surrounded, and the next day attacked both in front and rear. At first endeavoured to defend themselves, and set fire to the sugar-canes, but they were so hotly pursued, that all of them were either killed or forced to lay down

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their arms, and those who escaped the sword were punished with the halter. Thus an insurrection, which might have turned out most formidable, was happily quelled without any great sacrifice of English life.

Not many months after this insurrection, Jamaica was visited, on 7 June, 1692, with a most dreadful earthquake. The town of Port Royal was destroyed. One of the sufferers by this awful visitation thus describes some of the particulars of this dreadful calamity. "Between eleven and twelve," he says. "we felt the tavern where I then was shake, and saw the bricks begin to rise in the floor. At the same time we heard a voice in the streets cry, 'An earthquake!' and immediately we ran out of the house. where we saw all people with lifted up hands begging God's assistance. We continued running up the street, while on either side of us we saw the houses, some swallowed up, others thrown on heaps; the sand in the street rising like the waves of the sea, lifting up all persons that stood upon it, and immediately dropping down into pits. At the same time a flood of water broke in and rolled these poor souls

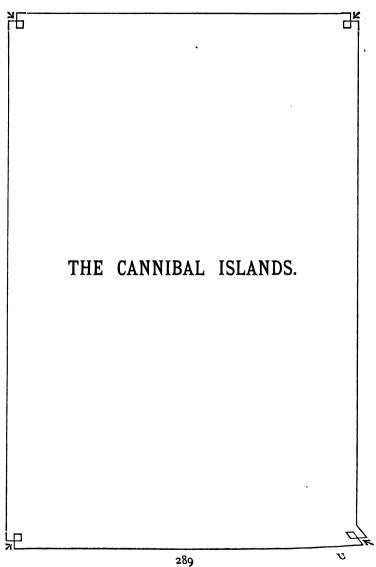
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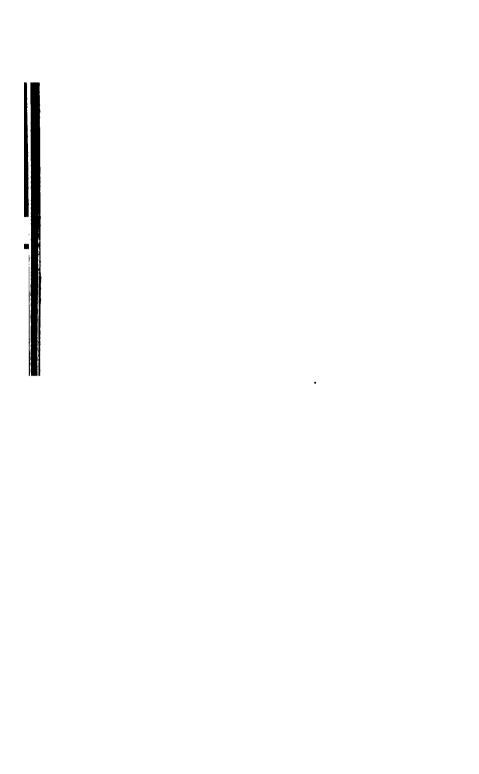
over and over, some catching hold of beams and rafters of houses; others were found in the sand that appeared when the water was drained away, with their legs and arms out. Sixteen or eighteen of us, who beheld this dismal sight, stood on a small piece of ground which, thanks be to God, did not sink. As soon as the violent shake was over, every man was desirous to know if any part of his family was left alive. I endeavoured to go towards my house upon the ruins of the houses that were floating upon the water, but could not. At length I got a canoe, and rowed up the great sea-side towards my house. where I saw several men and women floating upon the wreck out at sea; and as many of them as I could I took into the boat, and still rowed on, 'till I came where I thought my house stood, but could hear of neither my wife nor family. Next morning I went from one ship to another, till at last it pleased God I met with my wife and two of my negroes. She told me, when she felt the house shake, she ran out and called all the house to do the same. She was no sooner out, but the sand lifted up, and her negro-woman grasping about her, they both dropt

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into the earth together, when at the very instant the water came in, rolled them over and over, till at length they caught hold of a beam, where they hung 'till a boat came from a Spanish vessel and took them up." Some houses sunk thirty feet under water; many of the houses were even with the ground, and "great part of the mountains fell down." The wharves of Port Royal sunk down at once, with the loss of many of the most eminent merchants, and water to the depth of several fathoms filled the space where the street had stood. According to some accounts, the earth in its opening swallowed up people, and threw out their bodies in other parts of the town, and this with such rapidity, that some of them lived after. About 1000 acres sunk, mountains were split, and plantations removed half a mile from the places where they formerly stood, and all this with such loss of life, that no fewer than 2000 people are said to have perished. The ships in the harbour did not escape. Several were lost, and the motion of the sea carried the "Swan" frigate over the tops of houses without oversetting her, by which she was the instrument of saving many lives. Scarce a

house in the island but was demolished or severely damaged. Upon the whole, "this earthquake was a mere wreck of nature, and its horrors were such as cannot be described."





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SIR THOMAS WARNER was the first Englishman who attempted to people any of the "Cannibal Islands," As early as January, 1624, he, with "about twenty more Englishmen, landed, took up land and planted without any authority but their own, in the island of St. Christopher;" and with the "general consent, affection, and ratification of the natives, he began a plantation there." Not long after this, "many other Englishmen arrived and did the same thing." But the English were not the only Europeans who then took possession of the island. Frenchmen also landed there, about the same time. Fortunately, there were no disputes about the rights of either to the sole possession of the island. very sensibly resolved to divide it between them: this they did, and for some time lived each in his

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allotted part, peaceably and happily. St. Christopher was one of those islands discovered by Columbus, who was so delighted with its appearance that he gave it his own Christian name. So the Spaniards looked upon it, as in fact they did upon all the Caribbee Islands, as belonging to them. The English and French therefore agreed to unite against the Spaniards, should they make any attempt upon it; for though the Spaniards had known the island long before, they had never made any settlement upon it.

The Caribbees or Caribbeans, as the natives of the greater part of the islands in the West Indies were called, are described by De Bry and other old writers of authority, as a race with an olive complexion, and little black piercing eyes. Their mothers were at great pains to flatten their foreheads and noses, "so that the appearance of a Caribbean cannot be very pleasing." They suffered no beard to grow on their faces and chins, and they were strong and well proportioned; they kept their hair nicely combed and clean. The men sometimes wore feather hats, but both sexes otherwise went about naked. Like most

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other savages, they made holes in their noses, ears, and lips, and hung by them pieces of amber, crystal, tortoise-shell, gold, silver, or whatever trifling ornament they were most fond of, or could procure. On solemn days the noblest ornament their chief could have about him was a copper gorget, which was a certain proof of his valour. After rising, they washed themselves in a running stream, and when dry, their bodies were besmeared all over with a kind of red paint. The women were painted in the same manner. When this was finished, the whole family fell to eating, but in great silence. This silence continued for a considerable time, while some slept, others played upon musical instruments, and some amused themselves by making bows and arrows and other weapons. Their language has very much degenerated, a mixture of European words having been introduced, to enable them to trade and converse with Christians.

There is no doubt that the Caribbees were formerly "cannibals," and that they devoured the bodies of all whom they took or killed in war, and that too frequently with the most revolting barbarity. They

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were much attached to their own country, and have been very seldom known to leave it. They opposed the Europeans on their first settlement among them, but afterwards, when treated kindly, would not molest If they received, however, what they conceived to be an injury, they were to the last degree vindictive and revengeful. For the loss of the smallest trifle, they have been known to grieve immoderately, "sometimes for a whole week." their public entertainments they consulted on peace. war, and matters of commerce; and at such times would generally get intoxicated. They commonly executed their revenge in a most dastardly way, either by stabbing their enemy or knocking him down from behind. When such murders were committed, the assassin generally escaped unquestioned, unless the deceased had relations in the assembly, and then he was cut to pieces. If, however, the would-be assassin saw any such relation present, he deferred striking the blow till another opportunity. Travellers have attributed the paucity of males among the Caribbean population to their fierce spirit of revenge. Their ordinary fare was anything

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but contemptible. They cooked their venison and fish, and had such plenty of swine and poultry, that they carried them to the English and French, and exchanged them for tools and necessaries.

The manner in which they proceeded, when they deliberated upon war, is described as strongly characteristic of their fury and inconstancy. occasions, an old woman becomes the trumpet of the assembly. She stands up in the middle; she recapitulates all the provocations, insults, and injuries done to them by their enemy; and finding them sufficiently heated, she scatters among them the broiled limbs of those enemies which have been reserved for that purpose, which all the company hack and hew with the utmost fury. They then fix the day for opening their campaign with the loudest acclamations of approbation, but they take care never to stir from the entertainment while one drop of liquor remains; and when they grow sober, they very often think no more of the resolution they have taken."

Every husband had so full and uncontrolled a power over his wife, that he could kill her on the

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slightest offence, or even upon suspicion. If the Caribbeans showed the smallest respect to each other, it was on account of old age; but their old women were said to be most spiteful, especially among young wives, whom they would sometimes accuse of witch-craft, when they were sure to be condemned and put to death. They trained their children up from their birth to archery, so that the Caribbeans were generally excellent marksmen.

In their expeditions they waylaid their enemies very artfully, by covering themselves up with boughs and leaves of trees, so that they could not be seen. Their attacks were cowardly and always from behind, and they were very dexterous in discharging their arrows: these were pointed with flaming matches of cotton, that set fire to the houses, which were commonly covered with canes and palmettoes. When the wretched inhabitants fled out of the houses flaming about them, the Caribbeans shot them dead from their ambush. The master of a house, when dead, was buried in the middle of it, and his family then abandoned that habitation. Men, women, and children were very expert in the water,

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being capital swimmers; so that, although their boats were not unfrequently upset, it was very rare indeed for any one to be drowned. Only a very small number of the Caribbees now remain on Trinidad, St. Vincent, and Dominica.

Such were the people amongst whom the English began to settle under the government of Sir Thomas Warner. The islands of St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, and Montserrat, were at that time "possessed and inhabited by [these] savage and heathen people," and were not "in the possession or under the government of any Christian prince, state, or potentate." So, as King Charles I. himself wrote, Warner "made entry into the said islands for and on behalf of our dear Father." And, "with the consent and good liking of the natives," he made "some good beginning of a plantation and colony at St. Kitt's." He began, too, "a hopeful trade," and "caused divers of our subjects to remove themselves" there, "with purpose to proceed in so hopeful a work."

Soon after Charles I. came to the throne, he took the islands, and all the inhabitants there, "into his royal protection," and gave Sir Thomas Warner

power, in September, 1625, "to proceed in a work so likely to tend to the propagation of the Christian religion, the honour of the King, and the good of his people." He appointed Warner "Lieutenant of these islands, to govern, rule, and order" all inhabiting there, whether Christians or savages, and gave him authority, "with force and strong hand to repress and annoy" any who should disturb him or the colonists, or attempt to invade the islands, or "impeach His Majesty's possession thereof." This authority he had frequent occasion to put in force.

When, two years afterwards, the King granted the Caribbee Islands to the Earl of Carlisle, they were all incorporated by the name of "Carlisle, or the Islands of Carlisle Province;" and Charles I. then declared they should, "in future ages, always be so called." The earl was to pay the King a yearly rent of Icol. for this enormous grant of territory, and a white horse whenever the King, or his heirs or successors, should visit those parts.

Saint Kitt's was the first of these islands to be settled, and very successful were the earliest efforts of the English to turn the soil to profitable account.

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On hearing that the King had made a grant of St. Christopher's to the Earl of Carlisle, Warner proclaimed it throughout the island, "with all possible alacrity and obedience," and it was at once acknowledged by himself and the resident planters. So Lord Carlisle, satisfied with Sir Thomas Warner's government, and confident he "would employ the best of his abilities" for the good of the plantation, appointed him Governor of St. Kitt's, "during his natural life."

"Your islands stand well," wrote a Mr. Allsopp to Lord Carlisle, in December, 1628. One hundred thousand [lbs.] weight of tobacco had already been imported, which realised 37% 10s. a thousand [lbs.] weight, besides the earl's own share, which was 2700 [lbs.] weight.

This prosperity caused many people to go there, and the same year one hundred emigrants sailed in the good ship "St. George" for St. Christopher's. Perhaps Godfrey Haverchamp was of their number, for he was sent over by Lord Carlisle "to attend to his lordship's particular interests." This man was "one of the sergeants of the King's carriage to

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the illustrious Prince George, Duke of Buckingham, Master of the Horse."

Sir Thomas Warner did everything in his power to contribute to the strength and well-being of the island under his command. He erected several forts, and called the principal one Charles Fort. He several times "enlarged the strength and number of the colony," and planted provisions, "as well of necessary use and subsistence for themselves, as for gain and traffic with others." All this he did, so that it was hoped he had "laid the foundation of a lasting and happy plantation upon that island." But it was destined to meet with sad reverses.

The vast superiority for colonizing which the English possessed over the French, was at this time very apparent in the island of St. Kitt's. The English were supplied so well and with such regularity from the mother country, that Sir Thomas Warner was at the head of a flourishing colony before the French had "set about clearing their grounds." So much did the English plantation flourish, and so populous had it become, that there were men to spare for settling Nevis. Now the

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prosperous state of St. Christopher's awakened the jealousy of the Spaniards to such an extent, that it was resolved at the Court of Madrid to dispatch a formidable fleet to drive both the English and French from the island, and so prevent them from disturbing any of the Spanish colonies in the West Indies. This fleet was placed under the command of Don Frederico de Toledo, and at once sailed for the West Indies.

The Spanish fleet first appeared before Nevis. About eleven o'clock on the morning of the 7th September, 1629, "there came four Spanish ships into the haven." There were but four English vessels then riding at anchor there, among them the "Great Carlisle," belonging to Lord Carlisle. ships did encounter them," and the Spaniards at once opened fire upon the English vessels. "began to fight with them" and "had taken them, had not the rest of the Spanish fleet come to their succour." The Spanish fleet consisted of thirty-six Then "five more of our ships came to the fight," wrote an eye-witness, and "fought with the whole Spanish fleet a day and a night, but were at last taken." Nine English vessels to thirty-six

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Spanish ones! how bravely must the English have fought against such desperate odds!

The English were wholly unprepared for the attack. and indeed had they been ready for it, their numbers were so disproportionate to the enemy, that they stood no chance against them, and could only have carried on so unequal a contest at the greatest disadvantage. As it was, the Spaniards soon "took them, and so burnt Nevis," laying waste the plantations and doing all the injury they possibly could. "The English saved their lives, but lost their goods and had their houses burnt." Nearly all of them were taken prisoners, and put on board the captured These were sent to England, but for "every vessels. ship that brought them home, a pledge was taken" by the Spaniards, "that the ship should be surrendered and sent for Spain, or else they would have detained the pledges as prisoners." "Some of our ships they forced to serve them." About "forty English planters" saved themselves by "running up into the woods," and thus "stayed and kept in possession of the island."

From Nevis the Spanish fleet sailed to St. Chris-

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topher's, "where they did the like mischief." From this island the Spaniards took "seven hundred men and boys, and carried them to Carthagena." About one hundred and fifty of these were French. The English, five hundred and fifty in number, were transported to the Havanna on 5th March, 1630, and there dispersed in several Spanish vessels. After some time, they were put on board two ships, the David of Lubeck taking three hundred, and a Hamburger the remainder. Before leaving, the Spanish general offered the English clothes if they would go to Spain, but they refused, and as they desired to return to England, Don Frederico would not allow them to obtain clothes or anything else.

Thus the Spaniards thought to have completely destroyed all traces of the English plantations on both these islands. They burnt and laid waste at St. Christopher's as they had done at Nevis, and packed on board the captured vessels all the English planters they could lay their hands upon. Those who were not carried to the Havannah, were sent back to England. But the Spaniards were not as successful in their design as they expected. True,

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they committed frightful devastations; but there were still left behind in each of the new plantations, those who, with the help of fresh comers, a determined will. and frugal industry, were to re-establish those English colonies. "Some four hundred of our men had fled to the mountains, and were succoured by the Indians," These, then, were to be the fathers of a new and even more flourishing plantation than had existed before. In the November following this Spanish invasion, four English ships arrived at Portsmouth, "with men brought home from the island" to tell the story "of the taking of Nevis and St. Christopher by the Spaniard," About the same time two Dutch ships also arrived in Falmouth Harbour with twenty-four Englishmen on board, "some of good account," whom they had picked up in distress at sea. Their ship had been wrecked; but the poor planters were happily rescued from a watery grave. They were taken before Sir William Killigrew, the Governor of Pendennis Castle, to whom they gave this account of the Spanish invasion.

Many months later, a ship (the David of Lubeck), arrived at Plymouth with three hundred more of

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these unfortunate planters from St. Christopher's. Don Frederico de Toledo, the Spanish general, "having put them aboard Captain John Ire's ship about a month since," with "command to land them in England," and with a letter to the chief officer of the port he should land at, "for his respective usage." They were landed at Plymouth on the 23rd April, 1630, in a deplorable condition, "all naked and many sick." Those "who were able to travel were clothed and sent to their several places of abode." residue, the Mayor of Plymouth "and his brethren" promised the Privy Council, "should be taken care of during their sickness." But these poor miserable planters, naked and sick as they were when they arrived at Plymouth, met with a better fate than their companions in the other ship which left the Spanish fleet at the same time as they did. Hamburgher, which had two hundred and fifty more Englishmen on board, was lost at sea a week before, and not one survived to tell the tale of all their hardships and sufferings.

The Spanish fleet, after accomplishing, as they supposed, their object, departed "to guard home the

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Plate fleet from the West Indies." It seems the Spaniards "were going into the West Indies with some greater supply of soldiers to strengthen those parts against the Hollanders, and so took these poor islands in their way." So, at least, says a newsletter of the period.

Some time after all this had happened, Captain Plumleigh wrote to Lord Carlisle that he had met at Cadiz, George Donne, Lieutenant Hay, and five or six others, hostages for the ships lent by Don Frederico de Toledo for the transportation of the planters from St. Kitt's to England. They were all in the greatest want, and Captain Plumleigh relieved them both with advice and money, and promised he would solicit his lordship to hasten their delivery, which he did. Ιt became a question whether a Spanish vessel, which brought home some of these English planters from St. Christopher's, ought not to have been confiscated to the King, although it was pretended it belonged to the passengers as given by the enemy to bring them home.

We have seen that numbers of English planters still remained on the island; so their settlement was

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not wholly abandoned, and they soon set to work to repair the havoc made by the Spaniards on their property. The French, too, many of whom had escaped to Antigua and Montserrat, when they heard the Spaniards had departed, returned to their plantations in St. Christopher's. But the situations of the two sets of planters were widely different. "The English applied themselves to population, had regular marriages, and lived in a comfortable manner within good houses;" while the habitations of the French were little better than the huts of the Caribbeans had been, and "few or none of them having families to mind, they took no care for the future."

Only a month before the Spaniards had invaded the islands, "St. Christopher's was in some danger to have been taken by the French, had not the English colony there stood stoutly to it." "Ten sail of French ships, with 1200 men," under the command of M. Le Cusac, appeared before St. Kitt's and "took two or three sail of the English ships," but "surrendered them seven or eight days after, and they did no hurt to the island."

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It was known in England that these ships had sailed for St. Christopher's, and that "our people" there were not provided with sufficient means of defence; still it was "doubted whether they would make themselves masters of those islands."

So the English Governor had to contend with enemies on all sides—French as well as Spaniards. But he proved equal to the occasion, and showed that neither the King nor Lord Carlisle had mistaken their man. Sir Thomas Warner was not to be deterred from carrying on, with all his energy and firmness of character, what he had begun so well, and had so valiantly fought for. He was "descended lineally from the worthy and ancient family of the Warners, in the counties of Suffolk and Essex," and was most certainly a fitting representative of this noble family.

Whether Governor Warner was one of those sent home by the Spaniards in one of the captured ships, or whether he returned to England of his own accord, we cannot say. Certain it is that he was in England soon after this Spanish invasion, exerting himself in every way for the good of the islands. When he went back to St. Kitt's, he wrote a long account to

King Charles, and to his secretary of state, Sir Francis Windebanke, of his "many and great losses and hindrances in his voyage." He had provided, he said, two good ships, and in them had ventured of his own 4000l. One of them, the "Plough," "in all men's iudgment [was] lost." She sailed three days before Warner, and had in her about 150 persons, and the best of his victuals, apparel, and ammunition, provided for "his new designs," besides the goods of many other men. In his own ship there had been great sickness and mortality. Not above twenty out of 200 escaped, forty died at sea, and after his landing about forty more. Some were near to him in blood, and many of especial quality and use; the remainder were greatly enfeebled, but, he hoped, were upon their recovery.

Notwithstanding these losses, he intended, he said, to have placed a colony upon Metalina, under the command of his own son-in-law (who had the Earl of Carlisle's commission for that place), and a good adventure of his own estate. On his voyage out, he touched at Barbadoes, which was then inhabited by about 6000 English, where, according to his commis-

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sion, he intended to have settled some military matters, and to have raised as many volunteers as were necessary to take away with him. Many of the islanders, upon the first notice of his intent, offered themselves for the service. He was certain he could have had, during his ten days' stay there. five hundred able men, armed and victualled, had not Governor Hawley opposed him, notwithstanding all Still, he said, he could have his persuasions. "effected his business by force, with a party of his own people, who willingly attended the beat of his drums, but it might have cost some blood." chose, therefore, to suspend his business for a time, and to expect right from home. At the other islands he found "all willing reception and due respect both from Governors and people;" but, being "pieces newly planted, and the colonies small, he rather sought to strengthen them with good officers and orders, than draw any from them." Yet, he hoped, in a very few years they would assist towards the planting of others.

Tobacco had been from the first the chief plant grown in St. Kitt's, but cotton now helped to share

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the attention of the colonists, and with so much success that, in 1632, the master of an English ship, the "Charity," was directed "to go to St. Kitt's, Nevis, and Barbadoes, to procure cotton seeds and pomegranate slips." Two years later, in 1634, cotton and tobacco were imported to Holland in large quantities from St. Christopher's: ginger was likewise very much cultivated.

The islands of Montserrat and Antigua had also, by this time, been planted "with such store and number of people," that the third Earl of Carlisle—the second Earl to whom King Charles had granted these islands was dead—determined, "with all convenient speed, to plant divers others of the Caribbee Islands within his patent."

But "other persons" were jealously watching the success that rewarded the efforts of the first proprietor to plant these islands, and at Lord Carlisle's death, "laboured underhand to allure such people as could be spared or gotten from his islands to go with them on their designs." The King himself interfered, and wrote a letter "to the Governor, Council, Planters, and Inhabitants of the Caribbee Islands or Province

of Carlisle." Charles I. said that "Lord Carlisle, in his lifetime, planted St. Kitt's, Barbadoes, Nevis, Montserrat, and Antigua," with so many people "that sufficient numbers might conveniently be taken off from them to begin other plantations" which remained and were not inhabited. But these Lord Carlisle himself intended to plant, "as well for the King's honour as to prevent other nations from possessing them." His Majesty further said that if any people were taken from the islands already planted, "the Earl would be disabled and disfurnished of sufficient numbers of people to undertake and plant the residue of his islands;" that such would "prove the utter loss of those islands to his Majesty, and was most unreasonable to be permitted."

These "other persons" who wanted "to set forth colonies to the other islands contained in Carlisle's grant," were the French.

Sir Thomas Warner had written home that there was scarcely any powder or ammunition in those islands, and his Majesty's subjects there were in great danger for the want of it: their lives were not safe. "Twenty thousand colonists," he said, "stood in fear

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of being supplanted by the Spaniard and the French, and devoured by the natives—cannibals."

A Spanish fleet was then at Brazil with instructions to return their way. The planters had not forgotten the invasion of ten years before: they had no desire to witness another descent upon their homes and plantations, or to be left as unprepared as they had been before. So they be sought the Privy Council to give them the necessary means to defend themselves. St. Kitt's, they said, was "half planted with French, who were furnished with all sorts of ammunition for their defence." Their "numbers had of late increased, and their power grown greater than the English," and they "set forth colonies to other islands contained in Lord Carlisle's grant." This the English planters declared would, "if not prevented, not only hazard the loss of many of the King's subjects, but the King himself would lose the benefit of their labours, which had yielded 12,000l., at least, in duties to his Majesty. besides the employment of many ships." The officers of the Ordnance let them have "a fitting proportion of powder," on payment of 1s. 6d. per pound; this was "the same price as his Majesty's subjects gave

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for all they bought out of the King's magazine," and twenty lasts of powder were sent to the islands.

When Robert Earl of Warwick was nominated by the English Parliament in 1643 "Governor-in-Chief and Lord High Admiral of all the plantations in America," Sir Thomas Warner, "resident in the island of St. Christopher," was confirmed in his government. By this time the active English Governor had rendered St. Kitt's a "nursery" for settling Montserrat and Antigua, both of which islands he helped to plant and people.

The island of Nevis, too, rapidly increased in population and improvements of all kinds. In twenty years from its first settlement there were nearly 4000 inhabitants, chiefly employed in making sugar. Colonel Lake succeeded Sir Thomas Warner as Governor of Nevis, and "he is still held in remembrance for his piety and regularity of government." Three churches were built by him, and Charles Town so increased in importance that it soon "consisted of good houses and capacious warehouses, well furnished and well stored."

The state of Nevis and some of the disagreements

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that took place there, during the period of the Commonwealth, were described by Captain English Smith, who had long been a planter in Nevis. A petition was presented to Colonel Luke Stokes, then Governor of Nevis, from many of the freeholders, against the government of the island. This petition was dismissed, and the presenters excluded from sitting in the Assembly till a new election. Upon this, Captain Smith and other inhabitants petitioned Cromwell himself, complaining of "the sufferings of the godly and well affected there," of the violation of their civil liberties, and "the uncertainty of their lives and fortunes, under the present way of governing there."

But this, like the other petition, was of no avail. It was sent to England by Captain Mount Stephens, who unfortunately died before he got to London. So it came back to Nevis and was taken to the Governor and Council. Captain Smith no sooner returned than he was at once committed to prison, and proceeded against for perjury. He was found guilty, and sentenced to stand at the public Sessions House with a patch upon his breast, describing his offence. He was

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likewise imprisoned during pleasure, and his whole estate confiscated to his Highness. Many of the other petitioners were also imprisoned, prosecuted as conspirators, and fined in great sums. They were "all of them exposed to much hardship, both as to their estates, and to scorn and reproach upon their persons."

Upon this the Council of State advised the Lord Protector to appoint a new Governor in place of Colonel Stokes, deceased, with instructions to set at liberty every person remaining in the island, to restore all estates and goods which had been seized, and take off all fines that had been imposed. Every one was to be restored to his former employment, the inhabitants to be exempted from any question or trouble for representing their just grievances, and their letters, in all cases, to be suffered to pass freely without opening.

Captain Edward Blagge, Commander of the Dutch frigate "The Dunbar," who, "for more than twenty years had frequent commerce and trade at Nevis," told the Council of State that he knew Captain Jacob Lake was "a person of very good integrity, and very faithful and laborious in the discharge of

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his trust, and very pious in life." By his prudent government he had brought the island into much credit and esteem among merchants, and enriched the people. He likewise administered justice to the good satisfaction of all honest-minded men. Captain Blagge was also "very well and familiarly acquainted" with Colonel Luke Stokes, who succeeded Captain Lake in the government. Stokes "behaved himself very faithfully in his government; was very pious and forward to promote godliness, and a lover of them which were."

Captain Blagge added that he had for a long time known Major James Russell, the present Governor, to be "a man of a very civil deportment, and very courteous to all men." One "that always kept his family in a very decent and orderly way." That he was "well beloved amongst his neighbours, and there were no complaints against him." And he "verily believed he was very fit for his employment as being a person well qualified."

Governor Russell was one of the first planters in Nevis, and had a considerable estate there. He had been "as a Father of that Country," and had much

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advanced the trade and reputation of the island, by his "prudent and just government." He had "always been loyal and well affected to his Majesty's service," so when King Charles II. was restored to his throne, Colonel James Russell was confirmed in his government of the island of Nevis.

Nevis, like most other of the Caribbee Islands, has occasionally been visited with hurricanes and earthquakes. Here is an account of one of these visitations which occurred in the year 1690.

"The inhabitants of Nevis were alarmed with a most dreadful noise, which seemed to proceed from the mountain which forms the middle of their island. It was followed soon afterwards by a violent shock of an earthquake, which threw down all the brick and stone houses in Charles Town in an instant, but those of timber stood the shock better. Large apertures broke out in several parts of the streets, and emitted hot stinking water. The sea retreated for above a quarter of a mile, and left fishes gasping on its shore, but soon returned; and the tremblings of the earth recommenced, though not in so violent a degree as before. Large plots of earth, with trees upon them,

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were turned topsy turvy, and the trees seen no more. The shocks of the earthquake even emptied the cisterns, that in this island every private house keeps as reservoirs for sweet water. This earthquake was felt by ships in all the neighbouring seas, and was attended with the most dreadful appearances."

Antigua was also one of the islands which was early planted by the English. While Sir Thomas Warner was Governor of St. Kitt's, Englishmen were settled upon Antigua, and at the time of the descent of the Spaniards on Nevis and St. Christopher's, many of the French escaped to Antigua.

Captain Christopher Kaynell, who was Governor of Antigua during the Protectorate of Cromwell, "by the desire of his Council, and the whole of the inhabitants of the islands, undertook [in 1656] a voyage for England, wholly on his own charge, to give an account of the island and to solicit his Highness on their behalfs."

He then described Antigua as "bigger than Barbadoes, with many large, convenient, and secure harbours on all sides, the least, capable of containing a considerable fleet." The rest of the Caribbee

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Islands, he said, "yet settled by Christians," had no harbours at all, and made use of theirs. The air was most healthful, and the soil produced all sorts of provisions, and tobacco, sugar, ginger, and indigo. "For cotton no island was compared to Antigua." It also produced saltpetre for gunpowder, which was not inferior to that of Barbadoes, and might employ as many inhabitants.

Colonel Henry Ashton, the late Governor, declared himself for the "disaffected party," and some of the "well affected" had deserted their plantations. Many of the "Norweesers" had settled with them, but the fighting men in the island were very inconsiderable, and would be quite unable, in times of danger, to hold the island against "the common enemy, or the merciless Indian."

Antigua was in want of supplies of men and negroes, and unless these were sent, the island would soon be quite deserted. The French and Dutch had "a great desire for the island, and would have it when deserted." That "the planters might follow their business in safety," a garrison of five hundred soldiers should be kept on the island. Or else that an imme-

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diate "supply of English and Scotch servants with arms, ammunition, and negroes," should be sent over, "for the country is at present in an extreme poor, and low condition." This was caused by the planters being obliged to keep "continual watches" to prevent "surprize and alarms" from the Caribbee Indians. Unless "something be done," said Governor Kaynell, "the island is in danger of being wholly destroyed by their merciless enemies, these Indians." The planters were reduced to such a state of poverty that they were "not capable of making any white sugar;" and as to ginger, "it was not worth the planting."

Governor Kaynell "had been obliged to spend a great part of his estate, or the island had not been in our possession at this time." Sir George Ayscue had ordered him "to levy upon the inhabitants," but he forbore to do so "by reason of their poverty." He was "near twelvemonths" in England, urging the Government to take steps to prevent Antigua from being abandoned by the poor and miserable English planters who remained there, and he was anxious to return to "his dearest relations and his family" there.

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His continuous efforts for the good of the plantation were at last crowned with success. The Lord Protector ordered "certain stores to be delivered out of the Ordnance Office for defence of the island," and three hundred men "to be assigned by the Council and Commander-in-Chief in Scotland" to be transported to Antigua, at the charge of the merchants trading there.

This island too frequently sustained prodigious losses by earthquakes and hurricanes, and occasionally the discovery of a plot formed by the negroes has been known to suspend all commerce and business of every kind.

A most formidable plot of this kind, a plot formed by the negroes to murder all the white inhabitants of Antigua, and to make themselves masters of the island, was most happily prevented by its timely discovery. The 11th of October, 1736, the anniversary of the coronation of King George II., was pitched upon for the execution of "this detestable design." The death of the Governor's son happening at that time, postponed the ball and other rejoicings which usually took place on that occasion. This un-

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fortunate event obliged the conspirators to defer the execution of their plot until the 30th, on which day the ball was to be held and all the principal people of the island were to assemble. The intention of the conspirators was of the same kind with the Gunpowder Plot in England, in King James the First's reign. Powder was to be placed under the ballroom, and by one explosion the whole company, in an instant, blown to pieces. The originators of this infernal plot were three negroes named Court, Tomboy, and Hercules; Court was to be king of the island, and the other two his Generals. During the confusion which it was expected would attend the explosion, Court and his generals were to have put themselves each at the head of four hundred negroes, to be armed with cutlasses, with orders to cut in pieces, without distinction, all the whites they could meet with. Having proceeded thus far, they were to light up beacons all over the island, as so many signals for the negroes to assemble and finish the destruction of the rest of the white inhabitants. But happily, this conspiracy was too general to be kept long a secret. The three chiefs were secured,

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tried, and condemned on the 19th of October, 1736. After conviction they confessed the whole of the conspiracy as we have related it. The king and his two generals were "broke upon the wheel;" others of the ringleaders were burnt alive, and many more executed.

Montserrat was first peopled by Anthony Brisket, who was appointed Governor by the Earl of Carlisle. He came to England in the year 1636, on purpose to make arrangements to enable him "to carry more planters and necessaries to the island." He then told the King he had "made a plantation at the island of Montserrat to his great cost and charges," where he had also "erected a church of stone and brick for the glory of God." He was a native of Ireland; and he prayed for a letter to the Lord Deputy there, "to be admitted a contractor for tobacco at the same rate as Captain Warner was."

Montserrat was a favourite settlement in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and was chiefly planted by Irish Roman Catholics, several of whom had large estates there. This was no doubt owing, in the first instance, to the character and influence of

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Governor Anthony Brisket, himself an Irish Roman Catholic.

Montserrat, like most other of the Caribbee Islands, was not free from disturbances during the protectorate of Cromwell. There were, of course, some persons there opposed to the Royalist cause, and there were also bitter enemies to Cromwell's Government in the island. These dissensions assumed so formidable a character in the year 1654, as to lead to a very tragic event. The circumstances were these.

Roger Osborne was Governor. Samuel Waad, a person of great estates, and "one of the eminentest men of the island," had married, in 1650, Elizabeth, the sister of Osborne, and relict of Anthony Brisket, a previous Governor of Montserrat. It seems that Governor Osborne was constantly "maligning" his brother-in-law Waad, some said because "Waad lived in better style than himself." He would use what means "he and his Irish accomplices could, to entrap Waad by affronts," but "his devices prevailed not."

About the beginning of April, 1654, Governor Osborne sent, by his marshal, for one Thomas Hurst,

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out of Waad's house, and committed him to prison for striking a tailor with his cane. Upon this Waad wrote to the Governor protesting against "his fetching an English gentleman out of his house," and without bail committing him a close prisoner. "Had you dealt so with the Irish murderer, or late acquitted felon immediately employed in your service, it had been just. Is this the way," he continued, "to preserve the peace of an island, by you wholly neglected and left as a prey to the next invader? Have we not enemies enough abroad to ruin us, but that you must command and keep the barbarous Irish and their abettors in arms, I will not say to the terror. but to the admiration of our nation? Should we be so precipitate as to meet your spleen in its full career upon the defensive posture, you might have just cause to repent it. Surely the plot is spoiled. We are resolved to bear with patience the yoke, till God in mercy remove it. Sir, had I been of your Council, I should have put you in mind of the word Moderation, and not have animated a crew of idle fellows to prosecute the deserved consequence of affronts. Give me leave to tell you it's beneath a

gentleman, and if you think to catch me by so mean a stratagem, 'twill not hold twice. I know you too well already, and only now desire you either to enlarge the prisoner upon my recognisance of 1000l. sterling, to his Highness the Lord Protector of England, for his appearance at the next Sessions, according to law, or give me leave to supply his necessity during restraint, for I may not, in point of honour, suffer a gentleman to perish for want of sus-We are to be regulated by law, not by your exorbitant will, nor the satisfaction of a lady's I should be loth to hazard my estate upon a frolic, yet, rather than comply with palpable injustice, let me die a beggar. All these forced depositions will come to nothing but your shame at last; for your own sake I beseech you remember there is a God which can never fail. Sir.

"Your very humble servant,

"SAM. WAAD.

" APRIL 2, 1654."

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Such was the indignant letter Waad wrote to Governor Osborne. And now comes the sequel.

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Waad voluntarily repaired to Court, and disliking the "exorbitant government of the island," solicited the Governor in open Court that they might be regulated by due course of law as other of the islands were, by a Common Council and Assembly. He also told the Governor he would justify the contents of his letter, and much more before the Lord Protector of England. Upon this Waad was immediately committed to prison. He was tried by a Court Martial, and on Monday the 1st of May, 1654, condemned "to be shot to death." On the same day the sentence was carried into effect. At his execution he "called for a cup of water and drank to the people about him, saying, that he died with a good conscience and for his country's laws." hands were then manacled, and about two o'clock. five Irishmen and one Englishman fired, and Waad fell dead pierced by six bullets. Two hundred persons all in arms were present at the execution. "Neither during the time of his imprisonment, nor to the hour of his death, did the Governor allow any one, friend or servant, to speak with him." He seized all his estate, real and personal, entering into his

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house and taking possession of all his books and writings, which amounted to a very great value. The property seized consisted of a plantation at Newark, "one of the stateliest sugar works in all the Caribbee Islands," set up by Waad; a "tobacco plantation," with a fair house, at the windward of the island, and a plantation where Waad lived, called "States Castle," where there was a stately-built stone house with all sorts of furniture to a great value, "being the fairest of any house in the Caribbee Islands." Also 70 cows and oxen, 500 sheep, 4 horses, and a great number of hogs; 30 Christian servants and 50 slaves.

An account of all the circumstances of Waad's execution was sent to England. Samuel Waad of Topsham, co. Devon, the father, petitioned the Lord Protector against Governor Osborne's proceedings, and the whole matter was ultimately referred to the Governor of Barbadoes to be inquired into, but with what result we have no record to show.

Sir Thomas Warner was dead, but not before he had perpetuated his name as a name to be honoured by all future generations of his countrymen. He was

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the father of the Caribbee Islands, in the same way as the celebrated John Smith was the father of Virginia, and by his high character, firmness of purpose, and never-flinching determination, laid the foundation of English settlements in the West Indies, which have become permanent, and are to this day of great value and importance to the British Empire.

The Earl of Carlisle made Francis Lord Willoughby, of Parham, "Lieutenant-General of the Caribbee Islands," in Sir Thomas Warner's stead. His patent is dated 26th February, 1647.

Lord Willoughby was no unworthy successor to Warner in his undoubted attachment to the King. His heroic conduct in "Loyal Barbadoes," after the execution of Charles I., is a proof of this.

All the Caribbee Islands refused to acknowledge the authority of the Commonwealth in England, and declared for the Royalist cause. But the French in St. Christopher's "showed much respect" to Sir George Ayscue, when he was employed in subduing these islands. The Chevalier de Poincy, the French Governor, in particular, "not only assisted Ayscue,

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but opposed Prince Rupert" when he attempted to land at St. Kitt's, and "fired several great shot at him." He denied the Prince "the benefit of any port, provisions, or necessary," because, he said, he was "an enemy to the Commonwealth."

While Cromwell was Lord Protector of England, a body of merchants, planters, and others concerned in the island of St. Kitt, preferred a list of complaints against Colonel Clement Everard, then Governor He was, among other things, accused of allowing the Dutch to monopolize the trade of the island. He was called very covetous, and an oppressor, because it was said he kept more cattle than his ground could sustain, and allowed them to destroy and lay waste his neighbours' goods and lands, and then he bought their lands at the rates he pleased. From those who would not sell he took by violence. He was accused of being a great enemy to godliness, and an encourager of profaneness, and of having turned John Price, a godly minister, out of his living. That "he frequently struck and caned" those who thwarted him, particularly one John Watkins, a councillor and a major, whose head he broke whilst

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he was sitting in Council, without any just cause or provocation; that he was "a person of no honour, faith, or trust," and the only man that broke his engagements in a design that was mutally consented to by him and the Governors of Nevis, Antigua, and Montserrat, against the Caribbee Indians, who had often made spoil and inroads upon the English. and to redeem Christian captives. He promised to send about 100 soldiers, with arms, and ammunition, and victuals, for three months; but never did so, and "the whole design was lost and ruined." neglected the military discipline of the island, and let the forts go to ruin, to the hazard of the loss of the island "if any invasion should be made." He imprisoned and injuriously oppressed the widow of the late Governor, Colonel Rowland Rigge, who lost his life in the service of the said island: and to be the more secure in his oppressions, he allowed one Astrey, a solicitor in London, 60l. per annum to stop all complaints against him. "Nor would he suffer any planters to leave the island who he feared would complain against him."

He was also accused of having permitted Prince

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Rupert to enter the island, by Basseterre Road, "which, by an ancient agreement between the French and English, could not be without the mutual consent of both governors."

All these complaints were laid before the Lord Protector, who gave orders for a new Governor, George March, to be appointed; but his commission was never made out, though "his Highness was pleased to deny Everard any commission whilst he lived."

There is no doubt that Colonel Everard had done many things highly displeasing to Cromwell. He had given shelter and protection to Prince Rupert; and when one Gregory Butler, on his way to Jamaica, where he had been sent by Cromwell, to furnish supplies to that island, anchored in the road of St. Kitt's, Everard plainly told Butler that if he attempted to carry off any people from that island, "he would force him out of the road by his forts." So Butler complained he "was hindered from carrying off sixty or seventy people which might have proved of some advantage to the settlement of Jamaica."

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At the Restoration, Governor Everard remained Governor of the island of St. Christopher.

Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Christopher are now all under one Governor, who is resident at Antigua; there is, however, a Lieutenant-Governor on the island of St. Christopher.

THE END.

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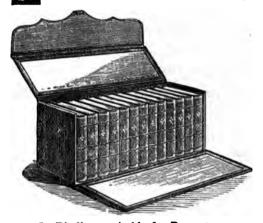
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